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U.S. Department of Agriculture

DAILY DIGEST

A summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureaus.

Vol. 6, no. 1.

Section 1.

July 1, 1922.

Rail Strike

Federal intervention by the United States Railroad Labor Board June 30 failed to halt the strike of 400,000 railway shopmen called for this morning, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago.

Rate Cut in Effect

The Philadelphia Public Ledger to-day says: "All restrictions which would prevent the Nation's railroads from putting into effect the 10 per cent rate cut ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission May 24 were declared at the commission's offices June 30 to have been cleared away. Beginning at midnight June 30 virtually all commodities billed for shipment by rail will benefit by the cuts which although averaging 10 per cent for the whole country, runs as high as 14 per cent in eastern territory. The exceptions to the decreases are agricultural products in all sections of the country outside of New England, live-stock and western grain and grain products."

Tariff Legislation
on Agricultural
Products

The duty on corn was increased in the pending tariff bill, in the Senate June 30, from 15 cents a bushel provided in the House bill, to 20 cents a bushel, and 37 other committee amendments to the agricultural schedule were agreed to. (Press, July 1.)

Tariff Bill
Amendment

In an amendment proposed to the tariff bill June 30, Senator Norris would set up machinery designed to curb profiteering by importers. (Press, July 1.)

Forest Reserves
Legislation

More efficient administration of the Federal forest reserves is the object of half a dozen bills introduced in the Senate June 28 by Chairman Norris, of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, after consultation with Secretary Wallace and officials of the Forest Service. (Press, July 1.)

Underwood Opposes
Frelinghuysen Bill

Senator Underwood June 30 attacked the Frelinghuysen proposal to create a new tariff commission for handling future tariff bills on the ground that it would be unconstitutional. (Press, July 1.)

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Section 2.

Agricultural
Financing

The War Finance Corporation has tentatively approved the following applications for advances to assist in financing the orderly marketing of cotton and wheat: Oklahoma Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, \$6,000,000; Arkansas Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, \$7,500,000; Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association \$2,500,000; Texas Wheat Growers Association, \$500,000. It is expected that only a portion of the amounts authorized will be advanced by the corporation and that the banks in the interested districts will do a considerable part of the financing for these associations. (W.F.C. press statement, June 29.)

Agricultural
Inquiry
Commission's
Report

Recommendation that the agricultural producers of the United States "be encouraged to develop cooperative associations to hasten the standardization of agricultural production, improve the distribution processes and reduce their costs" forms the foremost conclusion of the Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry in its completed report on marketing and distribution, made public June 29. The commission states that the "situation of the agricultural producer can be materially improved by a standardization of production of crops in producing centers so as to permit more economic selection, grading and preparation of commodities in the producers' local markets." It notes that the Federal Government has removed limitations which have previously retarded the full development of cooperative associations, but declares "both State and Federal Governments should enact the necessary legislation to assure cooperative associations against unfair discriminations and to insure such associations against unfair practices." The report says that the commission is of the opinion that Congress should speedily reenact legislation looking to the regulation of future trading in grain "in accordance with sound constitutional conceptions." Much also can be accomplished in the way of economic distribution, the commission found, by a more systematic utilization of warehouses to absorb temporary surplus and distribute more evenly in response to the consuming demand. The distribution of perishable products can be improved, in the view of the commission, by the establishment of more adequate central wholesale markets. Converters of agricultural productions can materially reduce the cost of distribution of trademarked commodities by adjusting production more definitely to current consuming requirements, the commission believes. The commission declares that consumers also can cooperate to lower costs of distribution and marketing by assuming a greater responsibility in securing the commodities they require.

Ship Subsidy

New York Commercial for June 29 says in an editorial: "Getting down to the plain facts in the case, the country is confronted with two alternatives. We must abandon our hope for a merchant marine and allow other countries to carry our exports, or we must subsidize our own ships. All the arguments for or against, all the figures, deductions and estimates, all the sentiment, prejudice and tradition, all get down to the proposition that we can not have a merchant marine without a subsidy. It therefore goes further than the question, Shall we or shall we not have a subsidy, but shall we or shall we not have a merchant marine?"

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

In an editorial upon the new Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Southern Agriculturist for July 1 says: "The size of this new bureau and the scope of its work are eloquent testimony to an increasing realization of the fact that the farmer has other problems than those of production. ... With such a capable head as Dr. H.C. Taylor, this bureau may be expected to become one of the most useful branches of the Department of Agriculture, and to render the farmers of the country a service they have long needed and for lack of which they have greatly suffered."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

June 30: Wheat prices declined on liquidation. Liverpool prices higher but export demand continued slow. Threshing reports parts Illinois and Indiana less pessimistic. Improved outlook for new corn crop caused selling in corn. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.16; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.16; No. 2 mixed corn 63¢; No. 2 yellow corn 64¢; No. 3 white oats 37¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 50¢; No. 1 dark northern wheat in central North Dakota \$1.23 3/4; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas 95¢. Chicago July wheat \$1.14 1/4; Chicago July corn 62¢.

Potato prices slightly weaker. North Carolina Irish cobblers \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl. in most eastern markets. Virginia Eastern Shore and Norfolk section mostly \$3.25 to \$4.25. Watermelons steady to strong. Georgia Tom Watsons medium sizes \$265 to \$450 bulk per car in leading city markets. Peach markets unsettled. Tomatoes steady to firm. Cantaloupes generally steady.

Chicago hog prices steady to lower, bulk of sales \$9.60 to \$10.90. Medium and good beef steers \$8 to \$9.60; butcher cows and heifers \$4 to \$8.60. Fat lambs strong to 25¢ higher at \$12.25 to \$13.50.

Butter markets weak with price tendency downward. Cheese markets firm. Demand includes purchases for storage.

Hay market depressed account nearness of new hay. Light receipts holding prices firm in few markets. Demand light. Wheatfeeds continue dull and inactive with less pressure to sell, especially from mills in Northwest.

Spot cotton down 6 points closing at 21.78¢ per lb. New York July futures down 12 points at 21.56¢. (Prepared by Bur. of Mkts. & Crop Est.)

Industrials and Railroads

	Average closing price	June 30	June 29	June 30, 1921
20 Industrials	92.93	92.06	68.35	
20 R.R. stocks	84.45	83.73	70.58	
(Wall St. Jour., July 1.)				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

A summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureaus.

Vol. VI, no. 2.

Section 1.

July 3, 1922.

Tariff on Wheat

By a vote of 38 to 12, the Senate July 1 approved a tariff of 30 cents a bushel on wheat and 78 cents a hundred pounds on flour. (Cong. Rec., July 1.)

Rail Situation

In the absence of any outstanding event July 2, in connection with the strike of railway shopmen, which began July 1, the chief interest of both railway executives and strike leaders centered in the meeting at Detroit to-day of the General Council of the maintenance of way employees to decide whether their army of workers was to join the walkout. (Chicago dispatch to N.Y. Times, July 3.)

Strike Unjustified
Industrial Board
Reports

The National Industrial Conference Board July 1 made public figures on railroad wages to show that the "economic status of railroad workers was still 18.7 per cent above 1914, despite cuts," and that there was "no justification for a railroad strike because of wages." (N.Y. Times, July 3.)

The Issue in
the Strike

The Philadelphia Public Ledger to-day says in an editorial: "We have come to a new phase of industrial troubles in this country. July 1, 1922, finds organized labor making industrial war, not against its ancient enemies of capital and management, but against the Government. ... Saturday morning President Harding gave the miners and operators good counsel and tipped it with a warning. ... There is invisible and irresponsible super-government of labor on one side and the visible Government, responsible to all the people, on the other. The grim debate, whether the sacred right to strike is greater than the sacred obligation of the Government to act 'for the greatest good of all the people,' has begun. This is the real strike issue that overshadows wages, earnings, open shop, the right to organize and all other factors, vital and important as these are. ... "

Meat Famine
Averted

A Chicago dispatch to the press of to-day states that a possible meat famine has been averted by restoration of confidence in the live-stock industry, according to S.B. Stafford, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange. A rehabilitation campaign all over the country promises rapid resumption of production, essential to replenishment of the national larder, he says.

Section 2.

Butter Export

New York Produce Review and American Creamery for June 28 says: "The export demand for butter which has developed the past week came unannounced and without the slightest warning that Great Britain would become a buyer here just when we were storing the surplus stock so freely. Some of the shrewd operators had an inkling that because of certain conditions in Europe England might find it to her advantage to buy some of her supplies in the United States, but it was thought that if business came from that source at all it would be in the late summer or early fall. ... The extent to which shippers have thus far taken our butters is not definitely known, but enough information has reached the Review to warrant the statement that the purchases in New York and Chicago by English and Canadian houses have already exceeded 20,000 tubs, with other negotiations of some volume pending. ... A survey of the European field indicates that while Denmark has had a good make of butter during the spring and early summer she has had increased calls from Norway, Sweden, France and Germany and has not had as much stock to send to Great Britain as was expected. ... There is no possible means of knowing how far exporters will follow the present rising tendency of our market. England's need may be more urgent than we can now see, but we are inclined to think that the limit of her willingness to pay the price has almost been reached."

Class Legislation

The National Stockman and Farmer for July 1 says: "Much of the legislation to which the agriculturists in Congress now point with pride is class legislation. As such they will some day have to defend it, and they will be ready with the excuse that their constituents demanded it. One of the principal things achieved by these agriculturists thus far is to convince the public that farmers favor class legislation when farmers are the class, and this will stand in our way hereafter as sure as the sun shines. We still have to learn that all class legislation is bad legislation, regardless of the class concerned in it. The idea that in legislating for a large class we legislate for all is a fallacy, as time will abundantly prove."

Cooperatives

"The Spread of Farmer Marketing" is the title of a lengthy review of cooperative organizations by A. M. Loomis, secretary of the National Dairy Union, in The Nation's Business for July. In this Mr. Loomis says: "This new development in cooperation, for want of a more descriptive term, can be called the 'Sapiro type' of cooperation. This brings Mr. Aaron Sapiro into the picture. ... The Sapiro type of cooperatives grew up in Mr. Sapiro's home State, California, where, under his personal leadership, producers of eggs, raisins, walnuts, prunes and other California staple crops (except the citrus fruits) have organized into 'Sapiro Cooperatives.' Sapiro has within a little over a year blazed a meteoric path across the central West and parts of the East. His inspirational oratory was a moving factor in the organization of the United States Grain Growers, Inc. Later he inspired, and probably guided into life, the new Cotton Growers' Association, looked upon by many as the most hopeful existing experiment in cooperation. The Burley tobacco growers are now organized and have succeeded in a large measure in handling the last crop under his tutelage. The peanut growers of North Carolina and Virginia are struggling, as this is written, to form a Sapiro organization. Eastern producers

of poultry products are learning from him the success of his Pacific Coast organizations. Other commodity groups are taking up this plan. ... Buying cooperatives are a very important part of this picture. The Census report shows that more than 5 per cent of the farmers buy cooperatively. More grange-buying organizations lived, and lived longer, than any other type. Most farm organizations, in one form or another, now maintain buying cooperatives, the largest single unit in the United States being the Grange-League-Federation Exchange at Syracuse, N.Y., operated by a corporation officered by directors elected by the State Grange, the Dairymen's League, and the State Farm Bureau Federation. A survey in New York State shows 125 organized groups of cooperative buyers of which seventy-five are farmers. ... The persistence of the cooperative effort is the proof that it abounds in elements of success. Its large mortality is proof that it abounds in elements of failure. Any survey at this time is necessarily tinged by the interest and approval which are sweeping the country. A fair survey is handicapped by what one thoughtful Department of Agriculture expert termed the absence of a cemetery and obituaries. ... "

Distribution

"Why Distribution Costs" is the title of an article by Irving S. Paull, secretary of the Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, in *The Nation's Business* for July. In reviewing the work of the commission Mr. Paull says: 'The Commission recognized the size of its job when it undertook to analyze the whole problem of marketing and distribution and adopted a policy of inquiry rather than inquisition. Instead of approaching the problem at the source of production and trying to trace commodities through step by step the Commission started at the consumer's end and worked back step by step to the source of production of the various essential commodities. With the cooperation of representatives of all the intervening industries, it has been possible to develop facts which will serve as a basis for a more efficient system of distribution.'

International Credit

Arthur Bullard is the author of an article on "The Credit of the Nations," in *Our World* for July. In this he says: "'Credit,' in this neo-capitalistic age, is too valuable to be lightly thrown away. A nation, which in a moment of danger signs a formal contract and then -- when the danger is over -- fails to honor it, will not be trusted again. The advantage of unimpaired credit is so great that the country which loses it loses its place in civilization. ... There is no magic formula for escape from this dilemma. The debtor nations must accept the prospect of bitter years of pinching and saving or they must drop out of the race among the nations whose credit is good. It is not a pleasant situation for either the debtor or the creditor -- but it is inexorable. We, as creditors, are in a very delicate position. We may believe with entire sincerity that 'repudiation' would be a greater disaster to Europe than the devastation of war. We may feel that in arguing for the sanctity of contract, we are dissuading Europe from financial suicide. We may be confident that, in the general crash, which would follow the destruction of credit, we would suffer very much less than our friends in Europe -- the weaker banks always go to the wall first in a panic. But still it is very difficult to avoid the appearance of a Shylock, shrieking for his pound of flesh. A mere insistence on the letter of our bond will force our debtors into the bankruptcy of repudiation. There is no question about this

-- they can not pay on our present demand. In private business, the wise creditor generally does all in his power to keep the debtor out of the bankruptcy court. There is no reason to believe that the present embarrassment of our debtors is more than temporary. To force them into bankruptcy would not only be disastrous and stupid from the business viewpoint, it would be exceedingly bad politics, for our debtors are also our friends. Expediency, as well as good-fellowship, demands that American financial ingenuity shall find some escape from this blind alley."

Price Fixing

An editorial in Farm and Fireside for July says: "Lawmakers can fix prices on goods and products to their hearts' content, but buyers don't have to pay them, and won't pay them unless they are right. And there is no way of decreeing, by written law, that they are right. The only law that can fix prices is the law of supply and demand. That law is in the minds and hearts of men, is constantly changing, and is not subject to statutory regulation. You can not legislate a state of mind, and it is the fluctuating state of mind of millions of men that fixes prices, always has fixed them, and always will fix them."

Standardization

The Indiana Farmer's Guide for July 1 says in an editorial: "When we stop to think that we have had improved farm machinery in the world only for such a short time as half a century, it is hardly just to criticize the industry from the standpoint of standardization, and yet this must come about eventually, why not now? ... The matter of standardization is one that comes home to every farmer. First, it will simplify farm machinery. Second, it will make it less difficult and costly to get proper repairs in subsequent years. Third, it should be a factor in reducing cost of production. The only good reason why farm implements of different makes should be radically different in every part is because we have been in the midst of wholesale improvement and progress and each maker has been competing with all others in making the most serviceable implements. This necessitates changes of all sorts, trial and error methods and the like which make for complete lack of standardization. To standardize is a Government task and sufficient funds should be appropriated to insure the proper preliminary investigations before any drastic steps are taken."

Tariff Legislation

1. "We have had occasion to remark in previous comments on the tariff that the present bill represents the composite selfishness of the country. No more outspoken confession of selfishness has in all probability ever been heard in the Senate chamber than the admission of Senator Gooding of Idaho, that in fixing tariff duties on commodities, the American production of which is in excess of the demand, the Senate would be bestowing a special privilege intended simply to permit increases in prices. ... A study of the list, taken in conjunction with the actual movement of producers in and out of the country, indicates how the farm bloc is fooling itself, or, if not, how it is fooling the farmers. Cattle, for example, just about balanced as to quantity, with the value of the exports about double those of the imports. These were on the free list in 1913, but the House imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound, which the Senate has made 2 cents a pound. The cattle raisers think they are getting something out of the tariff, when less than 200,000 heads are involved in the import or export movement. ... Wheat under the 1913 tariff was on the free list, but carried

a duty under the emergency tariff of May, 1921. We imported during the year 23,000,000 bushels. To guard against this competition the House put on a duty of 25 cents a bushel, which the Senate made 30 cents, but our exports of wheat in 1921 amounted to approximately 280,000,000 bushels. Our wheat imports were practically all from Canada, but these imports were slightly exceeded by our exports, and the value in either case balanced the other. In the entire list the only items showing any justification for a protective duty are almonds and walnuts, of which there were no exports in 1921, but relatively liberal imports. These will now be kept out by a practically prohibitive tariff in response to the demands of California. As an aid to the farmers these duties are plainly buncombe." (N.Y. Commercial, June 30.)

Tariff Legislation

2. The Michigan Farmer for June 24 says: "Tariff legislation is a difficult governmental problem at best. It involves the consideration of revenue needed by the Government, the equitable protection of needed American industries and American labor and the well-being of American consumers. It would be difficult to write an equitable tariff law if the question were approached in a purely scientific manner by the most capable economists. It is quite impossible under the present method of tariff legislation by Congress. But it ought not to be impossible to secure fair and equitable tariff schedules where the public interest is all on one side with only a minor industrial interest to be considered in opposition. Yet the pending tariff bill contains a provision which awaits action by the Senate which is detrimental to the interests of both farmers and consumers, in the provision for a graduated duty on potash imported into this country for a period of five years, although potash is ostensibly left on the free list. The excuse for this is the protection of an 'infant industry.' Potash production is one of our 'war babies.' But the process is expensive and the product costly. It is neither reasonable nor expedient that the farmers of the country should be taxed millions of dollars per year in the increased cost of potash fertilizers and the consumers of the country millions more for the increased cost of food-stuffs for the benefit of the industrial war baby. If this baby must be fed let's do it honestly and above board out of the public treasury rather than out of the farmers' pockets. The Senate should kill the joker at the end of paragraph 1635 of the tariff bill and leave potash for fertilizers on the free list where it always has been."

Tariff Making

"A Tariff Board Needed" is the title of an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for July 1, which says: "America's most notable example of efficient bungling is seen when Congressional committees set about the job of writing a tariff bill, as has been done at irregular intervals during the past one hundred years. In private business when we wish an important job done right, we call in the services of those who are experts in their lines and who have the reputation of knowing how to do the thing to be done efficiently and well. But when it comes to the important public business of writing a new tariff bill, the job is too often attempted by novices and greenhorns. That such have never been able to do the work satisfactorily is proven by the results in business and frequently by the disastrous effects upon the political party responsible. It is high time we moved up a step and provided a way to solve our tariff needs in a more modern and satisfactory way."

Section 3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 1: Highest prices for wheat made on first day of week on unfavorable weather reports, but rains and lower temperatures 24th and 26th caused declines to low points. Prices unsettled remainder of week but showed net gains. Chicago July wheat up 1/4¢; Chicago July corn down 1 3/4¢.

Georgia and Florida Tom Watson watermelons advanced \$50 to \$100 bulk per car in most eastern markets and Chicago during the week supplies decreasing in several cities. Georgia stock down \$10 to \$35 f.o.b. shipping points. California cantaloupes, standards 45's, up 25 to 50¢ in Atlantic seaboard markets; down 75¢ in Chicago, down 60¢ f.o.b. cash track, Brawley. North Carolina Irish Cobblers 25 to 50¢ lower in terminal markets. Virginia Cobblers down 25 to 75¢ per bbl. most cities under heavy receipts; down 75¢ f.o.b. at Onley, Va. Mississippi tomatoes flats down 25 to 50¢ most markets. Georgia peaches, Hileys and Carmans, sixes, down 75¢ to \$1.25 in leading markets.

Chicago hog prices advanced 5 to 20¢ for the week. Beef steers 15 to 20¢ higher; butcher cows and heifers ranged from 25¢ lower to as much as 25¢ higher on the better grades. Feeder steers steady; light and medium weight veal calves 25 to 50¢ higher. Fat and feeding lambs 25 to 50¢ higher; yearlings up 35 to 50¢; fat ewes up 75¢ to \$1 higher.

Nearness of new hay depressed market generally. Light receipts holding prices firm in few markets. Demand very light. Poor grades almost unsalable. New clover meeting slow demand. Standard middlings held fairly firm in eastern markets. Gluten feed quoted lower by larger manufacturers. Practically no trading in other feeds.

Cheese markets firm; considerable activity to trading. Demand includes purchases for storage which are being bought with confidence at present prices.

Butter markets firm most of week as result of unexpected export demand and continued buying for storage.

Spot cotton prices declined 19 points during the week. New York July futures down 11 points. (Prepared by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing prices	July 1	June 30	July 1, 1921
	20 Industrials	92.90	92.93	(Holiday)
	20 R. R. stocks	84.45	84.45	"

(Wall St. Jour., July 3.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

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1922

A summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureaus.

Vol. VI, no. 3.

Section 1.

July 5, 1922.

Agriculture and the Administration The Washington Post for July 4 says in a lengthy editorial entitled "Serving the Farmers": "Through all the bother over farm movements and agricultural blocs there runs a false note implying a widening rift between the party in power and the agricultural element. This false note is clearly traceable to the false string on which the partisan opposition so persistently plays. If any administration ever has played fair with the farmer, championed his cause honestly, fought his battles fearlessly and effectively, and kept the faith in letter and in spirit, it is the one now in power. Yet partisans do not hesitate to malign it for the good that it has done, to distort its ministrations to agricultural needs into semblance of injury, to attempt to poison farmers with distrust and, by implying an antagonism that does not exist, to betray the agricultural element into betraying the administration that has proved itself a friend in need and deed. From its beginning to the present time, the present administration has, directly and indirectly, by departmental activities and special relief agencies, by independent and cooperative actions of the Executive and Congress, addressed its best efforts to aid the farmer, and has rendered him yeoman service in removing obstacles that have too long been permitted to block his path. On its accession to power, the administration found the farmer floundering in a slough of despond into which he had been plunged by economic conditions brought about in part by the extravagant practices of the preceding regime. In the shadow of threatening financial and industrial disaster that then lowered over the Nation, the farmer, burdened by indebtedness and crop poor as a result of falling prices, loomed as a figure cast for tragedy. His condition demanded immediate relief, and this the present administration has given him."

Reviewing at length executive and congressional measures in the interest of agriculture, the editorial says in closing: "In addition to these legislative measures, the Department of Agriculture has a long list of notable achievements to its credit. Increased appropriations and reorganization on a more efficient basis have enabled it to expand its activities in scientific research and investigation, and this means better service to the farmers."

President Harding
on Strike
Conditions

H. N. Price, reporting President Harding's address at Marion, Ohio, yesterday, says in to-day's Washington Post: "President Harding ... uttered a note of warning to those who oppose the right to work and to labor. There were those who saw in this declaration by the President unmistakable reference to the coal and railway strikes and the present deadlock between operators and the miners. Moreover, Mr. Harding made it plain that under his administration the law will be enforced. 'Men must be free to live and achieve,' he said. 'Liberty is gone in America when any man is denied by anybody the right to work and live by that word. It doesn't matter who denies it.' "

Section 2.

A.F.B.F. on
Muscle Shoals

Illinois Agricultural Association News Letter for June 29 presents the American Farm Bureau Federation's open letter to Congress on Muscle Shoals. This closes as follows: "We have stated before and we state again that, in view of the known facts, the reasonable expectation, if the Ford offer is accepted, is that fertilizers can be produced at Muscle Shoals and delivered to the farmer for about one-half what he would otherwise pay for them, and this can be done under the Ford plan by methods that are already in commercially successful operation in this country."

Canadian
Merchant
Marine

"Commenting upon the official figures recently submitted to the Canadian Parliament covering the operations of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, 'The Globe,' Toronto, observes that at the present time the Canadian Government has a merchant fleet of sixty-four steel ships, built for ocean service. Of these eighteen were completed in 1921, and the last one under construction was turned over to the operators, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, in January of this year. A number are laid up for want of business, and the others are carrying cargoes to and from all parts of the world. Last year the gross revenue was \$10,768,828.52, and the operating expenses \$12,979,553.07, leaving an operating deficit of \$2,210,724.55. The deficit, after all charges, including interest and depreciation, was \$8,047,635.06." (Economic World, July 1.)

Cotton

The Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York for July 3 issues a statement on the world supply of cotton from 1800 to 1921. This says in part: "Recent statements of the Department of Agriculture indicating a renewal of anxiety as to the ability of the United States to continue its usual supply of cotton to the manufacturing world lend interest to a tabulation recently prepared by The National City Bank of New York showing the percentage which the United States has supplied of the world's cotton since the year 1800. ... In conjunction with the tabulation, its author calls attention to the fact that cotton has become the world's chief reliance for textile materials, the quantity produced in the world in 1920 having been 17 times as much as in 1820, while the production of wool in 1921 was but 5 times as much as a century earlier. Meantime, despite the efforts made in the past 50 years to develop cotton production in other parts of the globe, the United States has so increased its share of the world's cotton crop that we were in 1920 supplying 62% of the world's raw cotton output as against less than 20% a century earlier; though with our abnormally small crop last year our share of the world's 1921 output was but about 53 percent." (The statement contains the tabulation.)

Egyptian
Cotton
Dispute

The New York Times for July 3 reports the following correspondence from Cairo: "The bitter dispute last year between the American Shipping Board and the Liverpool Conference Lines concerning the transport of Egyptian cotton to America and England is recalled anew by another dispute between the Alexandria Produce Association, which represents the largest exporters of Egyptian cotton for the Liverpool lines, regarding freight for cotton to England. A contract should have been signed in May, but the Produce Association insists that last year's freight rate of 25 shillings per ton shall be reduced to 15

shillings. The negotiations since May have been unsuccessful. The dispute involves the American Shipping Board, whose price last year of 25 shillings a ton was accepted this year by the Produce Association, but, owing to the dispute with the Liverpool lines, the Produce Association has not yet signed with the American Board's representatives at Alexandria. The delay does not infer tension between the board and the Produce Association."

Forest
Experiment
Stations

American Forestry for July says in an editorial: "The time for talking in support of forest experiment stations ought to be long past, as it is in the case of agricultural experiment stations. Unfortunately, such is not the case. A lot of talking remains to be done, and if foresters and those interested in forestry do not do it, who will? ... Without adequate and properly equipped experiment stations, we can not hope to handle the forest problem efficiently and economically. There has been much talk pro and con about forest fires, taxation, legislation, the need for this, and the need for that, but relatively little has been said for forest experiment stations. Perhaps it is because the need is so obvious. We hope so but are inclined to be skeptical in view of the present status of forest experiment stations in this country. We have to deal with some 463,000,000 acres of forest land. Some of it is well forested, a large part of it is poorly forested and over 80,000,000 acres is an idle waste. We have got to learn how to make this land most productive in producing timber. ... Forestry and the utilization of forest lands in this country must be worked out through the forest experiment stations in exactly the same way that agriculture is being developed through the agricultural experiment stations. The area of improved farm lands in the United States is only slightly in excess of the area of forest lands. The farm lands are producing annually products ten times greater in value than the forest lands, but the Government is spending for agricultural experiment stations and for agricultural research one hundred times the amount it is spending for forest experiment stations."

Live Stock

"Ancestors of our Pedigree Stock" is the title of an article in County Life (London) for June 24, illustrated with reproductions of horses and cattle from photographs of prints in the collection of G.H. Parsons.

The same issue contains an illustrated article entitled "A Great Home of the Thoroughbred," which describes the sires, mares and foals at Maiden Erlegh Stud, near Reading, the largest breeding establishment in the United Kingdom.

Meat Situation
in June

The Institute of American Meat Packers issues a statement on the meat and live-stock situation in June, which says: "Some of the salient features of the meat trade during June may be summarized as follows: The volume of the trade was large, but it was moved readily into consumptive channels, although at relatively lower wholesale prices. Despite the fact that receipts during June were considerably heavier than a year ago, and that fresh pork prices declined somewhat, live hogs at Chicago, on an average, remained well above ten cents a pound, or approximately twenty per cent, higher than was the case during June, 1921. But the proceeds realized by the packers from the sale of pork products continued, in the aggregate, considerably below

the current cost of producing and marketing them. In the export field, the experiences of different companies varied somewhat, although the trade as a whole was fairly satisfactory, especially toward the end of the month. ... The export trade in dry salt meats, especially during the last half of the month, was active. The trade in lard was moderate, but tended to increase during the last week in the month. Considerable quantities of meat were sold for shipment from this country, although there were some sales from stocks already abroad. England and the Continent both bought picnic hams in considerable quantities, but purchased fewer regular hams. There also was a good trade in fat backs with Germany and Rotterdam. England bought some bellies and sides. Scandinavia also was in the market to a limited extent for sides. ... "

Wheat Control in Canada

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for June 28 says: "It is clear that we are by no means alone in having an agricultural element in the population which demands 'aid' from the public. Our neighbors to the north are apparently determined to outdo us in the matter of erecting artificial barriers and 'control' for the alleged benefit of farmers. The Canadian House of Commons now acts favorably upon a measure which calls for the reestablishment of the national wheat marketing agency with about the same powers enjoyed by the Wheat Board of 1919, including authority to fix prices, regulate exports and the like. When will it become generally realized that the road to sound business and prosperity does not lie in the direction of subsidies, public 'aid' and artificial 'control' of prices and markets? Sane thinking in these matters evidently will come only at the price of much costly experimentation. Needless to say, the sooner a rational view of these matters is attained the better, and if such experiments as those pending in Washington and Canada will aid that development their net effect may not be entirely bad."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1. In an editorial entitled "Tincher Bill Railroaded," Price Current-Grain Reporter for June 28 says: "Nothing can be expected of Congress; and it is beginning to appear that the President's fighting temper, if he has any, will not go so far as to veto a piece of class malice like the Tincher bill. No one can approve purely political vetoes; but Mr. Harding has a chance now to show that he can rise above partisanship by veto of a bill which is openly proclaimed as intended to destroy so far as it is possible to do so a very material part of the mechanism of a great distributing industry which the courts have protected in the past from visionaries out of the Congress only to have it disrupted by the Congress itself animated only by the most sordid and vindictive spirit of class exclusiveness."

2. Price Current-Grain Reporter for June 28 makes the following comment upon the Packers and Stockyards Administration: "It will be up to Capper and Tincher now to reform the 'Packers and Stockyards Act,' that is, the boss of the job in the Department of Agriculture, having indorsed the ruling of the supervisor at Indianapolis that live stock producers' commission houses can not refund commissions to any shipper not a member of the associations back of them. It is strictly a private affair and it can not be lawfully advertised that

rebates will be made 'to shippers,' because that would be deception to get business and that practice must be stopped. The reasoning behind the ruling, says The Journal-Stockman at Omaha, 'is obvious. It costs money to transact a commission business and to furnish the facilities for such a business, and it is therefore manifestly unfair that a cooperative company or association of any kind should take advantage of quarters in an open market to rebate to outsiders who otherwise might transact their business with those whose enterprise makes possible the maintenance of the terminal market with its vast facilities.' Well, perhaps the department isn't entirely hopeless, if it can see that, and that the established commission houses may get something for the \$410,500 spent to administer an act that was itself a superfluity, even if the farmers do get nothing more than they have been getting in the markets -- fair treatment, in spite of the department's quack diagnosis that, 'The United States Government has recognized that the live-stock and agricultural industry is seriously ill and Uncle Sam is going to do his best to prescribe for the sick industry,' if only he can find someone who will confess he is sick enough to need treatment."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 3: Wheat trade was narrow and the market easily congested. Both sides about equal but general trend was downward, due mainly to favorable weather conditions. Visible supply wheat 17,775,000 bushels as compared with 8,061,000 bushels corresponding date last year. Visible supply corn 21,337,000 bushels as compared with 24,304,000 bushels corresponding date last year. Chicago July wheat higher at \$1.18; Chicago July corn higher at 64¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.18; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.18; No. 2 mixed corn 64¢; No. 2 yellow corn 65¢; No. 3 white oats 38¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa about 51¢.

Chicago hog market opened active, mostly 10 to 15¢ higher on better grades, bulk of sales \$9.35 to \$10.80; medium and good beef steers \$8.15 to \$9.80; butcher cows and heifers \$4 to \$8.75; feeder steers \$5.65 to \$7.75; light and medium weight veal calves \$7.25 to \$9; fat lambs \$12.25 to \$13.50; feeding lambs \$11 to \$12.30; yearlings \$8.75 to \$11.75; fat ewes \$4 to \$7.50.

Potatoes declined sharply under heavy supplies. North Carolina potatoes, Irish cobblers, \$2.75 to \$3.75 per bbl, most markets; \$4 to \$4.30 in Chicago. Eastern Shore Virginia cobblers generally \$3.50 to \$4.50; with tops of \$4.75 and \$5 in Chicago and Cincinnati \$3.20 to \$3.35 f.o.b. shipping points. Kentucky cobblers, sacked per 100 lbs. \$2.65 to \$2.85 Cincinnati. Georgia and South Carolina watermelons, Tom Watsons, \$400 to \$550 per carload New York; Georgia and Florida melons \$275 to \$500 Chicago. California cantaloupes, Salmon Tints, standard 45's, selling 80¢ at \$1 f.o.b. Brawley, Calif.; \$3 to \$3.75 in eastern markets; \$2.50 to \$2.75 Chicago. Georgia peaches generally \$2 to \$3 city sales; \$1.50 to \$1.75 Fort Valley. Summer apples \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel.

Hay market generally weak. Arrival of new hay in central West depressing market. Receipts fairly heavy. Low grades very slow sale. New hay mostly clover and mixed.

Spot cotton up 129 points, closing at 23.07¢ per lb. New York July futures up 168 points at 23.24¢. (Prep. by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

A summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureaus.

Vol. VI, no. 4.

Section 1.

July 6, 1922.

Rail Strike

Hope for the speedy settlement of the country-wide strike of the railway shopmen was seen July 5 in statements issued by Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, and B.M. Jewell, leader of the shop crafts, who ordered the walkout. In a reply to a letter from Mr. Hooper, which was regarded as conciliatory, Mr. Jewell declared the strikers were willing to "consider any negotiations with anyone in authority for settlement of the strike." (Assoc. Press, July 6.)

Tariff on Almonds, Walnuts and Fruits

By a vote of 39 to 18, the Senate July 5 agreed to the committee amendment providing a duty of 15 cents a pound on shelled almonds. Committee rates on walnuts, limes and oranges, grapefruit, raisins, currants and dates were agreed to. (Press, July 6.)

Muscle Shoals

Chairman Norris, of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, July 5 issued a call for a meeting to-day of the committee to consider what recommendations it will submit to the Senate with reference to the offers for development of the Government's projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala. The Norris report, it was understood, will urge governmental development in preference to the sort proposed by Henry Ford and others. Senator Heflin will recommend the acceptance of the Ford proposal. (Press, July 6.)

Egyptian Cotton Rates

A dispatch from Cairo to the press of to-day states that the Liverpool lines have won their fight with the Alexandria Produce Association regarding cotton freight for the coming season. The Produce Association has agreed to pay 25 shillings a ton to England and 35 shillings to America. It is reported that the contracts have been signed.

Caterpillars Devour Forest in Canada

A dispatch from Regina, Saskatchewan, to the press of to-day states that caterpillars have eaten up fifty square miles of forests in the Kipling district, near Regina.

European Exchanges Decline

Excepting British exchange, which showed pronounced strength, quotations for international currencies in New York market July 5 reflected acute demoralization in European political and economic conditions. (Phila. Ledger, July 6.)

Section 2.

Agricultural
Financing

The War Finance Corporation announces that from June 26 to July 1, 1922, inclusive, it approved 32 advances, aggregating \$878,000, for agricultural and live-stock purposes in 19 States. (W.F.C. press statement, July 3.)

A.F.B.F.
Annual
Meeting

The fourth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held in Chicago, December 11-14, 1922, according to the Weekly News Letter for June 29. This issue states also that the federation is adding a woman's department to its program of work. This division will be housed in the Chicago office and will be known as the Home and Community office.

Business
Conditions

The Federal Reserve Bulletin for June says: "The outstanding features of the economic development during the month have been the continued and noteworthy increase in the physical volume of production and a continuance of the advance in prices noted for the month of May, the wholesale price index number of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showing an increase of five points for that month. Prices in Great Britain also show an increase, the index number compiled by the Federal Reserve Board for international comparison advancing four points, as compared with an increase of nine points in the similarly constructed number for the United States."

Corn and
the Tariff

The New York Commercial for July 3 says: "'Senate Advances Tariff on Corn'; 'Corn Exports Have Doubled This Year' -- thus read two 'headlines' appearing in the same day's 'run' of news. They afford an excellent illustration of what is going on in Washington. Supporters of the current tariff mania in Congress have been quick to point out the fact that some of those who complain most loudly about rates being placed upon manufactured articles 'fall in line' and vote for equally exorbitant tariffs upon farm and range products. The charge is true enough. But that is not the worst of it. In most cases the duty on manufactured goods will actually accomplish the objects sought, viz., to enable domestic producers to impose needlessly high prices upon the consumer. In return the farmer obtains a 'protection' which, broadly speaking, can in the nature of things be nominal only. Corn is an excellent example. We are large net exporters of that grain. Suppose foreign corn were entirely excluded, would not the grain thus kept out of the country go to European and other markets to compete with ours there? Do not the farmers know that their domestic market can not be protected in this way? To suppose that they do not does not compliment them very highly."

Farm Bureau

The Orange Judd Farmer, July 1, says in an editorial: "The tenth anniversary of the farm bureau movement reveals it not only as a young institution which has made a remarkable growth, but as one which has made a permanent place for itself. There will be minor discontents here and there, and some members who will quit, but taking it broadly the farm bureau has undoubtedly built itself into the foundation of agriculture."

Flax in
Canada

The flax acreage in western Canada is thought to be nearly three times that of other years, with excellent prospects of a heavy yield. Government figures this spring showed a world shortage of available flax seed to be 27,000,000 bushels. (Winnipeg dispatch to Commercial West, July 1.)

Potash

The Iowa Homestead for June 29 says: "Back in 1919 when we could no longer secure potash from Germany, manufacturers got busy in this country to produce this fertilizer, which is much in demand in the eastern and southern parts of this country. One of the places where the production of potash was started was at Searles Lake, Calif. At first the potash produced from that lake contained from 4 to 14 per cent of borax. When this was mixed with phosphates and nitrogenous products for the production of mixed fertilizers, the latter often carried as much as 1 to 2 per cent of this borax, which was found to be very injurious to most crops. After investigating this matter the Department of Agriculture suggested to the potash manufacturers that they should purify their product to a greater degree and eliminate more of the borax. Since that time the manufacturing process has been greatly improved and the borax content of the potash salts derived from this lake now carry only from one-fourth to one-half of 1 per cent of borax, which amount is not injurious to plants. In fact the sodium nitrate which we have for years been importing from South America carries that much borax and has never been known to injure any soil or crop. Farmers need no longer hesitate to buy home produced potash fertilizers; they are now as good as those we import."

Price Alternatives

Wallaces' Farmer for June 30 says in an editorial: "Farm leaders, labor leaders and the international financiers may well consider the alternatives which civilization is now facing in respect to prices and wages. Labor leaders are fighting bitterly for wages (and that ultimately means prices) at least 70 per cent above prewar. International financiers are fighting cannily for a strict application of the gold theory of prices which means a return eventually to prewar prices. Both farmers and laborers are interested in the maintenance of a price level at least 60 per cent above the prewar, and they can afford to act together in this matter in an effort to make the international financiers see the light. ... It would seem to be good policy for farm leaders to work part of the time with the big financiers and part of the time with the labor leaders. They should work enough with the big financiers so as to make it possible to reduce the wages of all labor which are more than 70 per cent above prewar. Railroad labor should be reduced 15 per cent. On the other hand, they should cooperate with the labor leaders in an effort to modify the financial policy so that our monetary system will not be interpreted on a strictly gold basis, and so that there may be enough currency in the United States to permit of a price level of at least 60 per cent above the prewar. Any efforts on the part of either labor or capital to compel farmers to try to get along on a prewar level of prices when other wages and prices are nearly twice the prewar must be combatted with the utmost vigor. This point must be driven home both to the labor leaders and the financiers even though it may eventually be necessary to wake them up by growing less food."

Prices

W. T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, says in an article on "Prices, Profiters and Production": "Where every one obtains as much as he can honestly and lawfully obtain for his goods -- giving due consideration to long-run profits -- the world is likely to have the largest volume of goods to distribute, the largest social dividend. In this connection, as always in the midst of economic problems that seem perplexing, we have to remind ourselves that we can not do a sleight-of-hand trick with prices and,

like magicians, draw forth a stream of commodities out of an empty hat. The world can consume only what it produces; price can do no more than its full part in making that production large and continuous. Price can not play that part unless it is the recognized rule that people labor and produce for as much money as they can obtain for their services and their goods. Exceptions we noted at the outset in the case of monopolies. Other exceptions there may be within very narrow limits, and some of these no doubt are prompted by high motives; but the rule remains. ... We must conclude that prices completely serve their economic purpose when they are a sufficient incentive to the maximum production that is continuously possible and desirable, and that they continue to be such an incentive as long as the money spent daily in consumption buys this maximum output. In other words, prices serve their purposes when they are in the right relation to the productive capacity of the country, on the one hand, and to the money in circulation on the other hand. This relationship is maintained on a stable price level as long as buyers are left alone to determine prices and production in free markets, and producers and distributors have sufficient knowledge of what is going on." (The Annalist, July 3.)

Purebred
Live Stock in
Canada

"Government financial aid to farmers is rapidly elevating the standard of live stock throughout western Canada by the introduction of pure blood. Recent provincial laws provide a Government loan to farmers of 50 per cent of the value of the animals purchased. Since the Saskatchewan act was passed, more than 3,000 farmers have been assisted and 1,100 pure bred bulls, 10,000 grade heifers and cows, 400 rams and 16,000 grade ewes have been distributed among farmers on credit. The demand in Manitoba for thoroughbred bulls has been so strong that the Government has been making importations from the herds of Alberta, Saskatchewan and eastern Canada. Interest in better live stock has been stimulated throughout the West by sales trains run over the Canadian National Railway system." (Winnipeg dispatch to Commercial West, July 1.)

Railroad
Institute to
be Established

With indorsements from President Harding, leading members of Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission, plans are under way for establishing in Washington a national transportation institute, which will be headed by Edgar N. Clark, formerly chairman of the commission. A fund of \$1,000,000 to be subscribed by both shippers and the railroads, to finance the project, is the goal set by organizers of the institute. (Wash. Herald, July 5.)

The American Farm Bureau Federation for June 29 states that at the request of Representative Sydney Anderson J.R. Howard has consented to serve as a member of the preliminary promotion committee of the National Transportation Institute.

Ship Subsidy
Bill

The Pacific Rural Press for June 24, says in an editorial on the ship subsidy bill: "The future of California production depends upon the availability of shipping to connect us cheaply and abundantly with all ports on all the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to supplement or compete with the service of our overland railways. It seems to us that all Californians, and organizations of Californians, should immediately let our representatives in both houses of Congress know exactly what they wish them to do in this matter.!"

Tomato
Marketing
in Texas

Cooperative marketing, which has spread widely in Texas in two years, has now extended to embrace 2,500 tomato growers in the northeastern part. The tomato shipping season is now at its height and it is estimated that approximately 1,600 cars will be marketed through the Texas Tomato Growers' Exchange. The cars are so distributed that glutting of the market in any city is avoided. (Tyler, Tex. dispatch to press, July 5.)

U.S. Grain
Growers Reor-
ganization

The A.F.B.F. Weekly News Letter for June 29 says: "The Mid-West State Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries met in the offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation on June 28 to hear the report of their special committee which has been investigating the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc. The Farm Bureau committee presented a report which had been agreed to and signed by the three officers of the U.S. Grain Growers -- President C.H. Gustafson, Vice-President James K. Mason, and Secretary Frank M. Myers." The report, which was adopted by the Mid-West Farm Bureaus, is, in part, as follows: "The Midwest States Committee, representing the creditors of the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., and the Midwest Farm Bureau States, agree to the following: 1. That the proposed sales agency contract of the U.S. Grain Growers Sales Company with the Chicago Sales Company will be submitted by us to the Midwest States at an early meeting, with our recommendation that it offers the only immediate opportunity for the selling of grain now under contract with the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc. 2. We, the Committee, find the liabilities of the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., to be approximately \$377,000, the assets now in the cash reserve fund being approximately \$35,000. There is on hand about \$90,000 in \$10 membership notes and post-dated checks, which are now in the reserve fund, and approximately \$24,000 in notes said to be out for collection, and the Committee is unable at this time to determine the status of same. We, the Committee, feel that a large portion of these notes will be collectible if the selling of grain proceeds at once. ... "

Wheat Crop
Short in
France

A Paris dispatch to the press of July 5 says: "The Chamber of Deputies July 4 passed a law authorizing the Government to decree the utilization of a greater percentage of wheat in flour and the addition of substitutes in preparation for the expected shortage in this year's wheat crop. The crop is variously estimated at from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels short of requirements."

Women to Watch
New Jersey
Market
Profits

The New Jersey Bureau of Markets has announced that thirty women, prominent in their respective communities, have enlisted as market reporters to aid the campaign of State organizations of women to check profiteering this summer on farm products. So effective is their system, in which they have the cooperation of State agricultural authorities, that too much margin between farm and retail prices is immediately brought to light, and publication of the facts, it has been shown, speedily corrects the evil. The reporters are members either of the New Jersey League of Women Voters or the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The retail prices of seasonable commodities are forwarded to Trenton by each reporter. There they are compiled and published for distribution, side by side with the average prices paid the farmer. (N.Y. Times, July 2.)

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

In an editorial upon reorganization in the department, The Iowa Homestead for June 29 says: "By July 1 a new bureau in the Department of Agriculture -- the Bureau of Agricultural Economics -- will have been organized and be ready to function. ... With 1,800 men working under one chief, Dr. Henry C. Taylor, formerly chief of the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, the farmers have a right to expect valuable assistance from the Department of Agriculture in helping them to solve some of the more perplexing problems in economics that are confronting them at the present time and that will become relatively more numerous in the future as the cooperative movement grows and gathers momentum."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 5: Wheat prices fluctuated rapidly and averaged lower mainly on favorable weather conditions. Minneapolis July wheat showed pronounced weakness and led decline. Corn had independent strength with leading elevator interests on buying side. Chicago September wheat lower at \$1.16 1/4; Chicago September corn higher at 67 1/2¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.18; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.18; No. 2 mixed corn 65¢; No. 2 yellow corn 66¢; No. 3 white oats 39¢.

Potato prices firm in eastern cities. Virginia Eastern Shore cobblers \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bbl. Norfolk Section stock in New York, Boston and Baltimore \$3 to \$4.25. Peaches slightly weaker in most eastern markets. Cantaloupe prices weaker. Watermelons weaker. Apples steady in eastern markets.

Chicago hog prices steady to lower, bulk of sales \$8.25 to \$10.85. Beef steers and butcher cows and heifers mostly steady to strong; medium and good beef steers \$8.15 to \$9.80; butcher cows and heifers \$4 to \$8.75. Fat lambs up 25¢ at \$12.50 to \$13.75.

Butter markets irregular, with recent high levels not maintained. Cheese markets firm and higher. Trading on confident basis!

Hay markets dull at unchanged prices. Wheatfeeds fairly steady; demand quiet. Pasturage in most feeding sections reported exceptionally good.

Spot cotton closed at 23¢ per lb.; New York July futures 22.90¢. (Prepared by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

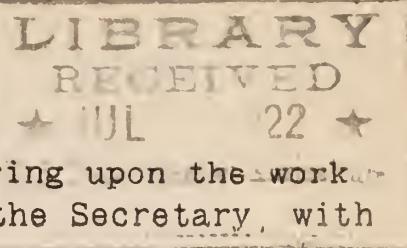
Industrials and Railrcads

	Average closing price	July 5	July 3	July 5, 1921
20 Industrials	92.97	92.92	69.86	
20 R.R. stocks	84.66	84.52	72.26	

(Wall St. Jour., July 6.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST



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Vol. VI, no. 5.

Section 1.

July 7, 1922.

Muscle Shoals

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry July 6 announced its decision to give all persons bidding for Muscle Shoals projects a final opportunity to appear July 13 and offer further modifications to their proposals. (Press, July 7.)

Rail Situation

A threatened extension of the strike of railway shopmen to include 12,000 signal men was prevented July 6 by members of the United States Railroad Labor Board, when D.W. Helt, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, which has been taking a strike vote, promised to maintain the status quo pending further conferences. (Assoc. Press dispatch from Chicago to press of July 7.)

Russia Abandons Credit Hope

A dispatch from The Hague to the press of to-day says: "The Russians have now been brought to understand that their plan of enormous credits to the Soviet Government can not be realized. It fails at The Hague, as it failed at Genoa, and for the same reason -- no one wishes to lend money to the Soviet Government. That basic fact bars, like a brick wall, the fantastic scheme to have Europe supply billions of rubles for the use of Lenin and company. The question of The Hague conference henceforth is whether the Russians will be willing to promise to recognize their debts and to indemnify the foreign owners of the private property they nationalized, in exchange for the return to Russia of outside drains and industrial and commercial capital."

Bollworm in Egypt

A cable from Cairo to the New York Times to-day says: "The bollworm is attacking the cotton crop of lower Egypt. The Ministry of Agriculture is taking vigorous early measures to prevent its spread. From all other viewpoints the state of the crop is most hopeful. It is believed this year's crop is much better as regards yield and quality than last year's, though it is too early to give an approximate estimate of the yield."

New Sugar Exchange

A New Orleans dispatch to the press of to-day states that 17 brokers and commission houses have been licensed to trade on the floor of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, the second organization in the United States for transactions in sugar future deliveries. New York is the only other such market.

Section 2.

Agriculture in Mississippi

"A few months ago the Legislature of Mississippi passed a bill creating a commission, consisting of five members, known as the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Commission. Section 2 of this bill says: 'That the duty of this commission shall be to make a survey of the agricultural, horticultural, and industrial products and resources of the State; locate markets for and establish channels, means, and systems for the marketing of such products; to assist in classifying, standardizing, and grading of such products, and preparing of them for market; to exploit and advertise the products and resources of Mississippi, and to investigate freight rates and assist in securing beneficial rates on such products. It shall be the further duty of said commission to make a thorough investigation and close study of economic conditions in the State, disseminate information concerning the same and all other functions and activities of the commission to the people of the State, and to report its findings, together with its recommendations, to the next regular session of the legislature.' In view of the efforts of the South to unshackle itself from the dominance of cotton and establish a diversified agriculture on firm foundations, this move by the State of Mississippi seems to be in the right direction. The Act affords great possibilities for good and the commission has a large order to fill in carrying out the provisions of the bill, if the members are to measure up to their responsibility. J.T. Thomas, president of the Grenada Bank, Grenada, Miss., one of the members of the commission, writes that the commissioners are seeking advice and suggestions as to the best way to carry out the purposes and intent of the Act. He cites the fact that the State produces quite a quantity of sorghum as well as sugar-house molasses, and could easily produce fifty to one hundred times more if a market could be found, and it also produces sweet potatoes in quality equal to those produced by any state in the Union, and could produce fifty to one hundred times the amount if a market could be found. There are many other products of the farm which might be raised or made in large quantities if the growers could but find a market for the output." (Manufacturers Record, July 6

Food Costs

The Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistic has completed the compilations showing changes in the retail cost of food in 22 representative cities of the United States. During the month from May 15, to June 15, 18 of the 22 cities increased as follows: Newark, New York, and Pittsburgh, 3 per cent; Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Rochester, 2 per cent; Baltimore, Dallas, Fall River, New Haven, Philadelphia, Richmond and Scranton, 1 per cent; Portland, Me., and Washington, D.C., less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Manchester, Norfolk, and Providence decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Food prices remained the same in Atlanta. For the year period, June 15, 1921, to June 15, 1922, 19 of the 22 cities decreased as follows: Norfolk, 8 per cent; Providence, 6 per cent; Bridgeport, Manchester, and Pittsburgh, 5 per cent; Cincinnati, Portland, Me., 4 per cent; Dallas, Kansas City, and Washington, D.C., 3 per cent; Chicago, Fall River, Newark, and New Haven, 2 per cent; Atlanta, Baltimore, New York, and Scranton, 1 per cent. In Richmond there was a decrease of less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Rochester and Milwaukee, however, increased 2 per cent, and Philadelphia, 1 per cent. As compared with the average cost in

the year 1913, the retail cost of food on June 15, 1922, was 55 per cent higher in Richmond; 50 per cent in Washington, D.C.; 47 per cent in Scranton; 46 per cent in New York; 45 per cent in Baltimore and Chicago; 44 per cent in Cincinnati and Philadelphia; 43 per cent in Milwaukee; 41 per cent in Atlanta, Dallas, and Providence; 40 per cent in Fall River; 39 per cent in Pittsburgh; 38 per cent in Kansas City and Manchester; 37 per cent in Newark and New Haven. Prices were not obtained from Bridgeport, Norfolk, Portland, Me., and Rochester in 1913. Hence no comparison of the 9-year period can be given for these cities. (Report, July 7.)

Future
Trading
Bill

In an editorial entitled "Capper-Tincher Bill Delayed," The Grain Dealers Journal for June 24, says: "The vote of 6 to 3 of the House Rules Committee against a special rule for the consideration of the Capper-Tincher bill should not be taken by the grain trade as indicating a disposition on the part of Congress to consider the real merits of this worthless legislation. Not at all discouraged by the fate of the first future trading law to measure up to the Supreme Court's requirements the House of Representatives has demonstrated its subserviency to the agricultural bloc in another direction by passing the Voigt bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of filled milk, a bill that is condemned in unmeasured terms by the Breeder's Gazette as unconstitutional. Under the new Capper-Tincher bill the purchase of 100,000 bushels of wheat by a speculator may be held to be unwarranted manipulation causing the speculator to be ruled off all the exchanges, while the purchase of the same number of bushels by the same gentleman under the incumbency of another Secretary of Agriculture may be held to be a lawful attempt to raise the price of wheat for the benefit of the farmer. It is government by whim instead of written law. The bill ignores the right of every citizen to find in the statute books the written guide applying to himself as to every other citizen as to what he may and may not do."

Grain Exchange
Regulation

The Prairie Farmer for July 1 says in an editorial: "Is it just a coincidence that the price of wheat has dropped nearly 30 per cent since the Supreme Court knocked out the grain exchange regulation law in April? Representative Tincher, one of the authors of the law, does not think so. He charges that it is due to manipulation of the market, made bold by the removal of the law. The grain trade is seeking to delay the passage of the new bill, he says, so that they can speculate on the new crop to their hearts' content, unhampered by Federal regulation. The grain exchanges do not like that kind of talk. Yet nearly everyone agrees that wheat is selling far below its real value. Why?"

Ship Subsidy

In an editorial on "The Subsidy for American Ships," The Rural New Yorker for July 1 says: "Like the protective tariff this subsidy is to be paid until Americans succeed in developing the business of carrying our export and import goods so as to compete with all other nations. This question of a ship subsidy has been before Congress again and again and has usually been beaten by western and southern votes. This year the case is different, since we have a large number of idle ships to dispose of. They may be sold to foreign owners and thus make us entirely dependent on foreign ships for our carrying trade, or sold to Americans who will be granted a subsidy."

Tariff on
Wheat

In an editorial on "Vagaries of Tariff Reasoning," New York Commercial for July 5 says: "Senator Underwood's declaration that the 30 cents tax on wheat which the Senate voted on Saturday would add \$100,000,000 as a tax upon the American people for the benefit of the farmers is not altogether clear in its reasoning. ... An import tax on a product of which we export a large percentage, sometimes in excess of 35 per cent of the crop, can hardly have much effect in raising the price to the consumer. As we have pointed out before, last year this country imported from our only real competitor Canada, but 23,000,000 bushels of wheat, but exported approximately the same amount, so that accounts balanced, but we exported in all almost 300,000,000 bushels. It is difficult to see how an import tax can affect the export price, or how it can force domestic consumers to pay more than the export price for that same product. The buyer does not necessarily have to reveal the use he desires to make of his purchase when he buys wheat, which is done in the open market. As long as there is a surplus to be sold foreign buyers will take it only if they can get it cheaper from us, ocean freight rates considered, than they can from any other country having a surplus. If some other country undersells us in the world market, then that surplus backs up upon the domestic supply, and the only outlet the farmer has is to the domestic consumer. We have seen with cotton what happens when the export demand is eliminated. An import tax of 50 cents a pound wouldn't have aided it in the least, nor would an import tax of 30 cents make any difference in the price of wheat unless we should have no surplus. So far, ^{as} the farmer is concerned, the short, but inelegant word, *bunk*, once more describes it."

Wheat Grading

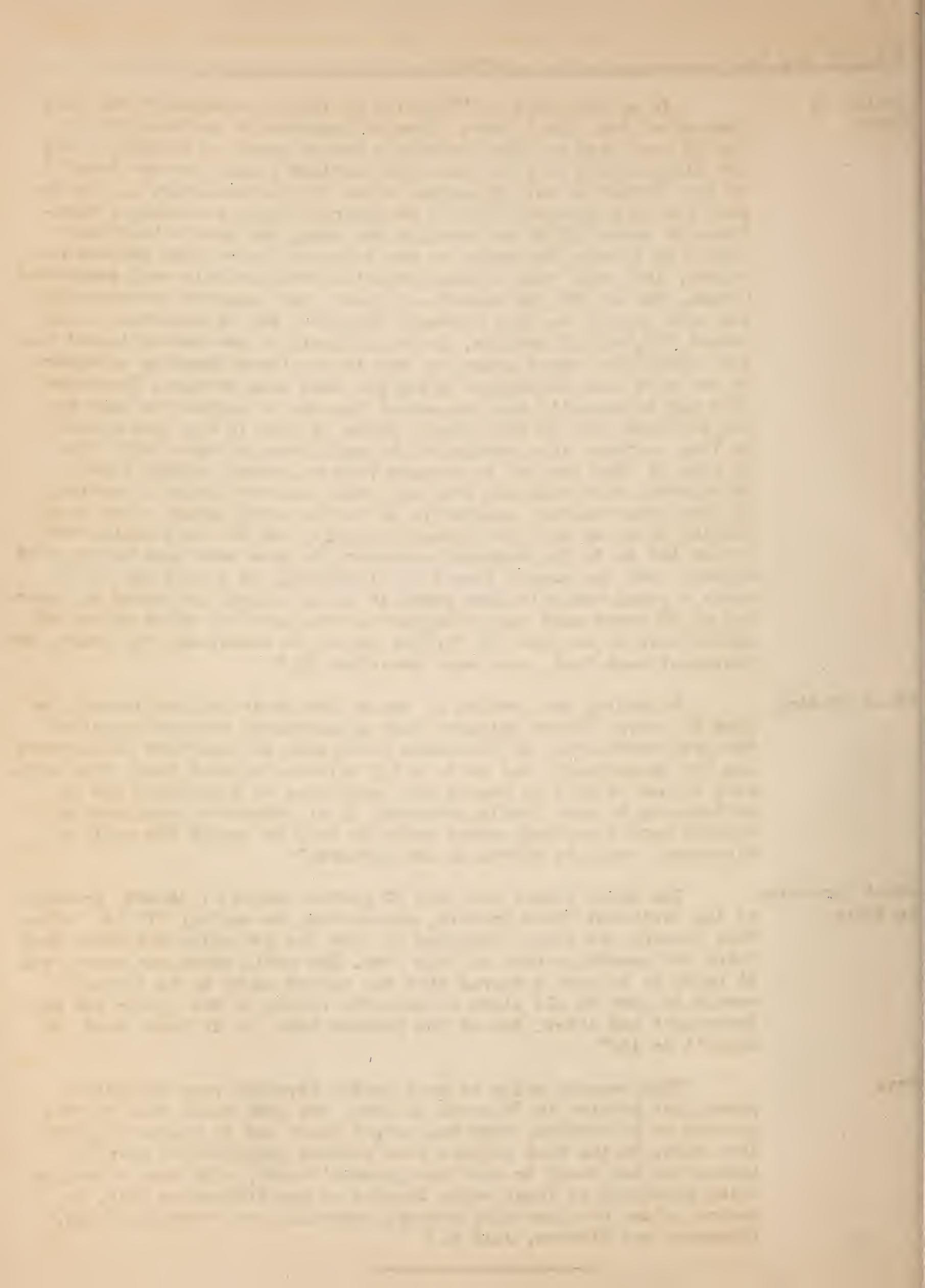
Regarding the grading of wheat, The Grain Dealers Journal for June 25, says: "Wheat shippers have persistently protested against the Government scale of discounts being used by exporters in discounting off grade wheat, but it is still enforced against them. When shippers refuse to sell to buyers who gouge them so generously the exporters may be more fairly disposed. If all shippers consigned to a central market so their wheat could be sold by sample the scale of discounts would be thrown in the discard."

Wheat Marketing
in Idaho

The Idaho Farmer for June 29 quotes George C. Jewett, president of the Northwest Wheat Growers, Associated, as saying: "It is a shame that farmers are being compelled to take the low price for wheat that rules the general market at this time. The world needs our wheat, and it needs it to such a degree that the market ought to be strong enough to give at all times an adequate return to the grower for his investment and labor, but at the present time, as in times past, it doesn't do it."

Wool

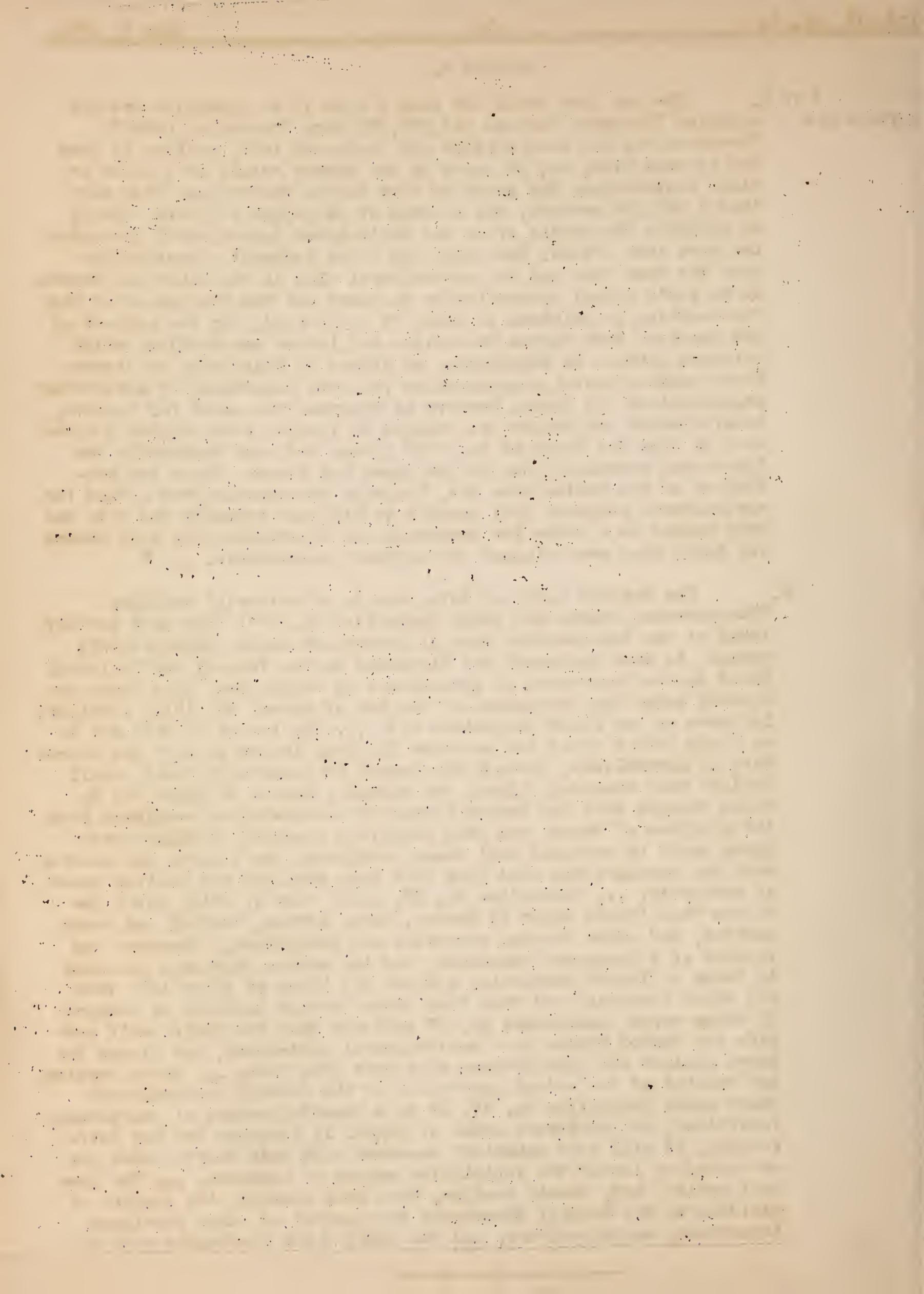
"The average price of wool having advanced from 40 cents a pound last October to 70 cents in June, the peak would seem for the present to be reached, with the market quiet and in places slightly less firm. In the West matters have quieted down because eastern buyers are not ready to meet the growers' views, with some offerings being withdrawn at Texas sales because of unsatisfactory bids. In Boston values are generally steady, especially on standard grades." (Commerce and Finance, July 5.)



Section 3.

Department of 1. The New York World for July 6 says in an extensive article Agriculture entitled "Congress Resents \$16,000,000 Farm Federation Lobby": "Congress has the most serious and dangerous lobby problem it ever had to deal with, and it comes as the direct result of a piece of class legislation. The American Farm Bureau Federation, with more than 1,000,000 members, and a corps of well-paid officers, sprang up within a few months after the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Law went into effect. From this and other farmers' organizations came the farm bloc and the agricultural bloc in the House and Senate. Uncle Sam's annual appropriation to carry out the provisions of this far-reaching legislation is used, it is charged, for the purpose of the American Farm Bureau Federation and lesser associations which maintain lobbies in Washington. An effort is being made to divorce these semi-political organizations from the Department of Agriculture organizations and funds. Members of Congress who speak for bankers, manufacturers and others not engaged in farming have started a movement to clip the wings of the farm groups and make impossible the blocs that represent them in the House and Senate. Under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, Congress has appropriated a fund for agricultural purposes that amounts to millions annually and this has been seized as a means for promoting and maintaining the most powerful lobby that ever plagued the national legislature. ..."

2. The World's Work for July says in an editorial entitled "Bureaucratic Usurpation Under Quarantine No. 37": "The most perfect fruit of the bureaucratic idea in Government seems, appropriately enough, to have burgeoned and blossomed in the Federal Horticultural Board in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This Board was erected under the provisions of the Act of August 20, 1912, familiarly known as the Plant Quarantine Act. ... The intent of this Act is so plain that a child can perceive it. This intent is that the Secretary of Agriculture, through his expert Horticultural Board, shall declare that chestnut blight, for example, exists in China and is being brought into the United States on chestnut-tree seedlings from the province of Hunan, and that therefore chestnut seedlings from Hunan shall be excluded till Hunan eradicates its blight. But observe what the bureaucratic mind does with this explicit and limited grant of authority. ... Quarantine No. 37, dated June 1, 1919, which declares that 'there exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, diseases and insects of a dangerous character, and the notice thereupon proceeds to issue a blanket quarantine against all kinds of plant life from all those countries and from 'any other foreign locality or country' ! In other words, Quarantine No. 37 declares that the whole world outside the United States is a horticultural pest-house, and closes the doors against all importations of plants from them. ... Space forbids the recital of the actual operations of the Federal Horticultural Board under Quarantine No. 37. It is a shameful record of usurpation, favoritism, and arbitrary abuse of power. If Congress has any self-respect, it will take exemplary measures with this Board, which has arrogated to itself the legislative powers of Congress. ... The general public, too, should realize, from this example, the dangers of yielding to the Federal Government the control of other functions (education, social welfare, and the like) which inevitably will be ultimately controlled by the bureaucratic mind, of which the Federal Horticultural Board is a type."



Department of Agriculture 3. Hoard's Dairymen for June 30 says in commenting upon the formation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics: "Agriculture will never be upon the proper basis until a larger number of farmers know the approximate cost of producing various kinds of crops. This new bureau will devote itself to teaching farmers methods of determining cost of production. Since collective marketing has become one of the agencies for the distribution of farm commodities and promises to become still larger, it is important that every cooperative marketing company should understand the fundamental principles of marketing as to be advised on general production and distribution statistics. It is the duty of the Government to supply such information in order that the farmer may have some unprejudiced source of reliable information concerning production and marketing. ... It is to the advantage of all that agriculture should be prosperous, and for this reason it is right that our Government supply the information essential to production and orderly marketing."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 6: Undertone of wheat market weak with considerable selling by houses with eastern connections. Short covering developed on break and prices rallied at close. Weather conditions continue favorable. Export demand restricted by weakness in continental exchanges. Corn moderately active; prices followed wheat. Chicago September wheat lower at \$1.14 1/2; Chicago September corn lower at 67 1/4¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.16; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.16; No. 2 mixed corn 65¢; No. 2 yellow corn 65¢; No. 3 white oats 39¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa about 52¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas 97¢.

Eastern Shore Virginia potatoes, Cobblers, \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl. most eastern markets; weak in Baltimore at \$3.50; Chicago sales \$4.65 to \$4.75; f.o.b. sales \$3.60 to \$3.75, Onley. Norfolk section Cobblers \$4.25 to \$4.50 New York; \$3.85 to \$4 Chicago. North Carolina stock generally \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl. Kentucky sacked Cobblers \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Cincinnati. Peaches slightly higher in most eastern cities. Cantaloupe prices steady. Watermelons weaker. Apples steady in eastern markets.

Chicago hog prices steady to 5¢ higher, bulk of sales \$9.30 to \$10.90. Beef steers and butcher cows and heifers steady; medium and good beef steers \$8.25 to \$9.85; butcher cows and heifers \$4 to \$8.75. Fat lambs up 25 to 50¢ at \$12.75 to \$14.

Butter markets irregular, with recent high levels not maintained. Cheese markets firm and higher. Trading on confident basis.

Hay markets dull but prices holding fairly firm for hay of good quality. Feed market inactive. Wheatfeeds and high protein feeds in ample supply.

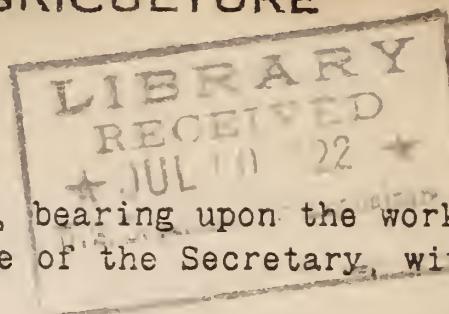
Spot cotton closed at 22.63¢ per lb.; New York July futures 22.34¢. (Prepared by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	July 6	July 5	July 6, 1921
	20 Industrials	93.97	92.97	69.72
	20 R.R. stocks	87.58	84.66	82.49
(Wall St. Jour., July 7.)				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

A summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureaus.



Vol. VI, no. 6.

Section 1.

July 8, 1922.

President Harding
Desires Enlarged
Powers for Tariff
Commission

David Lawrence says in The Washington Star for July 7: "President Harding wants the powers of the Tariff Commission enlarged and he will insist upon a provision to that effect in the pending tariff bill. Senator McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, has just announced on the floor of the Senate that many of the changes made in the bill since its introduction have been occasioned by changing conditions from day to day. Mr. Harding is among those who believe that if conditions change while the bill is under consideration they will change when it is a law and some permanent machinery for alteration must be provided, because the Senate Finance Committee can not stay in continuous session to do the job when once the measure is law."

Distribution
Methods

"For Instance Melons" is the title of an editorial in The Washington Post to-day, which says: "That something is radically wrong with the distributing method by which articles of food are brought from the producer to the ultimate consumer has long been understood by students of the subject. The same idea has been entertained by the ultimate consumer, whose inability to understand why articles cost so much at times is paralleled by the producer's cogitation as to why he gets such a small price for his product and oftentimes has to let it rot for lack of any market at all. Take the present case of watermelons as an example. Herschel H. Jones, director of the New York office of the Department of Farms and Markets, states that last week watermelons which brought from 3 cents to 17 1/2 cents at the railroad track in Georgia were selling in New York city at \$1 to \$1.50. Farmers in the southern States have been literally begging the public to take their crop at any price. Director Jones points out that the freight charge on the largest-sized melon makes the melon cost about 32 cents when it reaches the downtown wholesale market in New York. The trucking charge from where melons are unloaded on the Jersey side of the North river to the city proper is as great as the freight charge from Georgia to New Jersey. About a dozen speculative wholesale buyers control the supply. Before the melon gets to the consumer's table it passes through the hands of not less than four middleman. Each exacts his profit. Hence -- well, apparently everybody could eat melon three times a day if so minded, at a nominal price, and the growers would not have to let crops rot if somebody didn't manipulate and control the market."

Federal Crop
Insurance

Investigation by a joint congressional commission of the advisability of providing Federal crop insurance for farmers was proposed in a resolution introduced in the Senate July 7 by Senator McNary. (Press, July 8.)

Section 2.

Broadcasting
and
Forecasting

An editorial in the New York Times for July 7 says: "The isolation of the farmer is now somewhat relieved by the broadcasting, whether by means of the newspaper, the telephone or the radio, of matter intended for his entertainment and that of his family. More than that, he can have daily advice, if he wants it, concerning the markets as well as the weather. But the Federal and State Governments are not stopping with this. They are undertaking to forecast for him. The Romans had their augurs and haruspices, who noted the flight of birds and examined the entrails of animals in order to give advice. ... Our own agricultural augurs, beginning with July 1, are undertaking, by counting not the birds but the acreage of the crops, and by enumerating the live stock instead of examining the entrails of dead animals, to aid 'in forecasting production of crops and in estimating harvests.' All this -- as well as the inspection of farm produce by disinterested agencies and cooperative marketing -- is primarily for the relief of the farmer in reducing the factors of chance. ... But it is ultimately for the benefit of the consuming public, which has to pay somebody -- and it is usually not the farmer -- for the waste due to an overproduction in some things or to a shortage in others. "A few years ago the children and their teachers in the rural schools of the State of New York, in cooperation with the Farm Bureau agents, made a crop and live-stock enumeration which was of great value in giving a picture of the wonderful productivity of this State. It had an even greater educational and moral value for both the school and the home, especially in the realization given to the children of the dependence of the whole life of the Nation upon the soil. To have prophetic value the surveys and estimates must be made with greater frequency and with higher expert knowledge. It will, however, be a vicious farm circle that enumerates farm acres merely in order to raise more crops and to feed more live stock. And it will be a vain forecasting that does not include the rural children and their association with the farm."

Cotton

The Progressive Farmer for July 1 says in an editorial on the world shortage of cotton: "It is apparent that the world is facing a shortage of cotton. This shortage exists not alone because of the boll weevil, but because the world has not paid a fair price for cotton. At no time within the last 15 years should cotton have sold for less than 20 cents a pound, and now that the boll weevil has so greatly increased the cost of producing cotton, there will continue to be a shortage unless the world is willing to pay the producer from 20 to 25 cents a pound for middling cotton with an inch staple. There is no other influence than price which will control the production of cotton or any other crop supplying world needs. Make this price high enough and we can and will still produce all the American cotton the world needs, but the price must be higher than formerly, because a higher standard of living and the boll weevils make the cost of production higher."

Fruit
Marketing

In an editorial on the recent organization of the Federated Fruit Growers, Inc., The Ohio Farmer for July 8 says: "The fruit men of America deserve credit, for theirs is the only national marketing plan of the American Farm Bureau Federation to begin functioning its first year on a sound, full-time basis. The first act of the new

selling agency was to begin negotiations with the North American Fruit Exchange, a non-speculative, semi-cooperative selling agency already in operation with representatives in every important fruit and vegetable distributing center in the United States. The result was a merger of the two organizations under the name of the Federated Fruit Growers, Inc., and under the management of Arthur R. Rule, also general manager of the North American Fruit Exchange. The organized growers of Ohio will sell through the new organization as will the western New York organization, both of these groups having had contracts with the North American. This action stamps the fruit men of America as level-headed. A going concern is better than something untried."

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 7: All grains lower with trade largely local and sentiment bearish. Excellent weather conditions in Northwest and restricted foreign demand due collapse in Continental exchange were main depressing factors. Chicago September wheat lower at \$1.13; Chicago September corn lower at 66 3/8¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.16; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.16; No. 2 mixed corn 64¢; No. 2 yellow corn 65¢; No. 3 white oats 38¢.

Chicago hog prices up 5 to 10¢, bulk of sales \$9.20 to \$10.95. Beef steers strong, medium and good beef steers \$8.35 to \$9.85. Butcher cows and heifers firm at \$4 to \$8.75. Fat lambs \$12.75 to \$14.

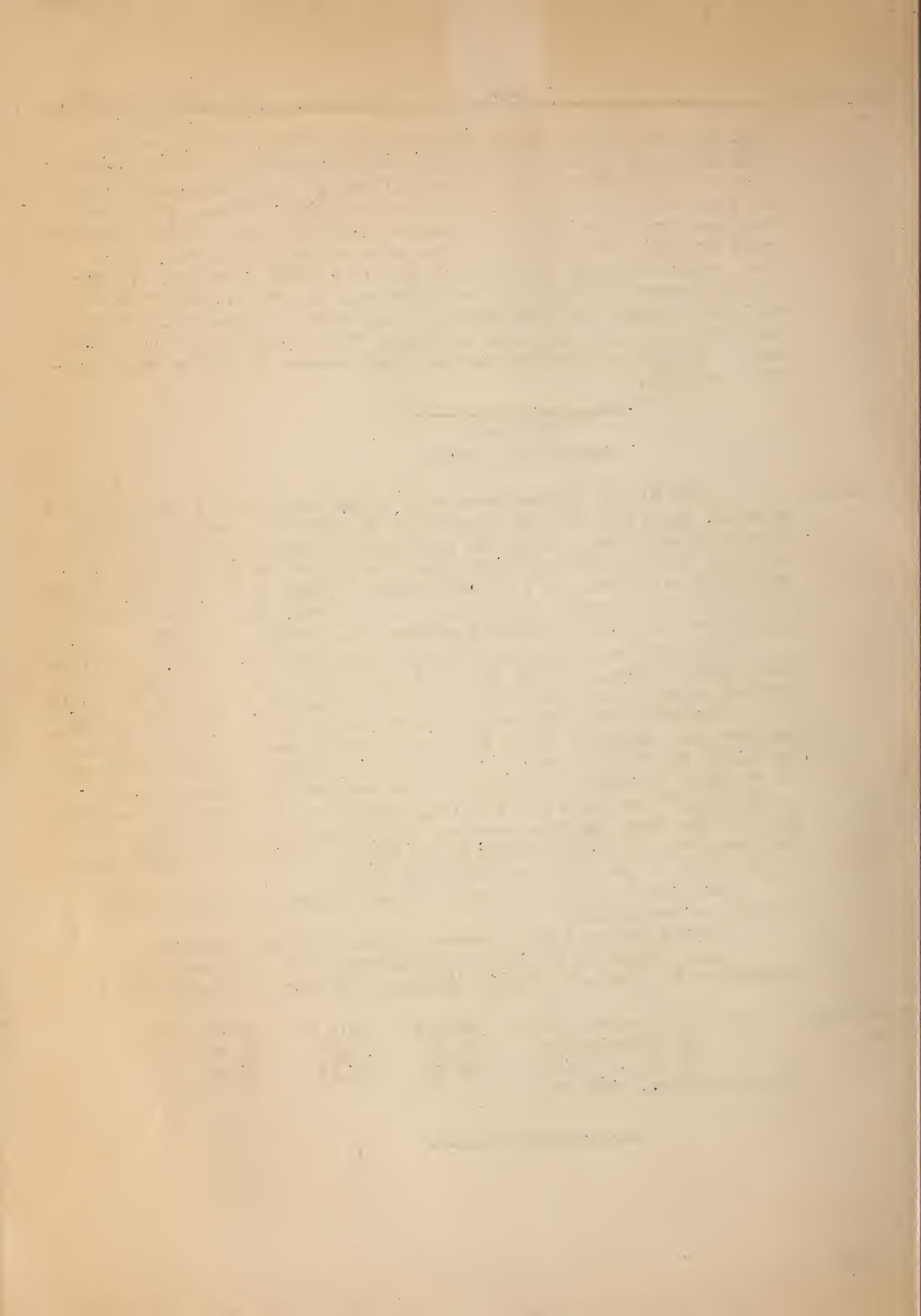
Eastern Shore Virginia Cobblers generally \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl. in most city markets; \$3.75 Baltimore; strong in New York at \$5.50 to \$5.75; \$3.65 to \$3.85 f.o.b. Onley, Va. Norfolk section Cobblers \$4 to \$4.50 in most cities. Kaw Valley sacked Early Ohios, partly graded, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 100 lbs. Georgia watermelons \$300 to \$400 per car New York. Georgia peaches, Hileys and Belles \$2 to \$2.50 New York; top of \$3 Philadelphia and Boston. California cantaloupes \$3.50 to \$3.75 per standard crate New York.

Hay prices slightly firmer account lighter receipts. Feed market continues dull.

Butter prices lower. Cheese markets firm and higher.

Spot cotton up 23 points at 22.86¢ per lb. New York July futures up 33 points at 22.67¢. (Prepared by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	July 7	July 6	July 7, 1921
	20 Industrials	94.63	93.97	68.35
	20 R. R. stocks	87.16	87.58	71.35
(Wall St. Jour., July 8.)				



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Vol. VI, no. 7.

Section 1.

July 10, 1922.

Cabinet and
Congress

The Wall Street Journal says in an editorial to-day: "Rough and ready remedies for supposed political defects of construction or execution appeal all too easily to the American mind. Those who believe in an amendment of the Constitution as a necessary remedy in the settlement of all sorts of questions have little real knowledge of the Constitution. If we choose to draw a false analogy between Washington and Westminster we can give seats in Congress to members of the Cabinet, by amendment of the Constitution, or, debatedly, by consent of Congress. We may as well make sure that we need to do anything of the kind. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has pointed out that Alexander Hamilton, in his great report of 1790, and Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, made direct personal report to Congress. The practice was discontinued, and there is a reason why it can not, and, indeed, should not, be resumed. The ordinary report from the Cabinet head of a department to Congress, submitted through the President, should serve our purposes if we realize correctly what the President is, and particularly his complete executive responsibility to the people who elect him. ... "

Tariff on Rice

House rates on rice in the tariff bill were agreed to in the Senate July 8. These are as follows: Paddy, or rough rice, 1 cent a pound; brown rice, 1 1/4 cents; milled rice, 2 cents; broken rice, rice meal and flour, etc., 1/2 cent. (Cong. Rec., July 8.)

Muscle Shoals

Unconditional acceptance of the Henry Ford offer for purchase and lease of the Muscle Shoals project is provided for in a bill introduced in the Senate July 8 by Senator Land.

(Cong. Rec., July 8.)

Federal Reserve
legislation

The Senate July 8 passed a bill reducing temporarily the capital requirements of banks for membership in the Federal Reserve System. (Cong. Rec., July 8.)

Cotton Shortage
Feared

A cable from London to The New York Times to-day says: "The progress of the American cotton crop is being followed with close attention here, as the opinion prevails that the main danger which threatens the textile industry is an acute shortage of raw material. The modest increase in the official American estimate of condition as of June 25, in comparison with the preceding month, is looked upon here as disappointing in view of good weather conditions which prevailed in the latter part of the period which the estimate covered."

Agricultural
Commission's
Report

Section 2.

The Grain Dealers Journal for June 24 says: "Findings of the Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry may be summed up in its own words: 'We have now reached a point where it costs more to distribute and serve than it does to produce.' It is gratifying to find that the commission was not able to suggest a remedy to reduce this spread, not even by the passage of some new law, and suggested rather the reduction of costs through the natural evolution of economic laws."

In an editorial upon the same subject, The Ohio Farmer for July 8 says: "The commission has found that it is highly important that farm products be graded and standardized by the producer rather than leave this highly important service to others. It hastens the trip from farm to consumer or to storage and naturally turns more of the final cost into the pocket of the producer. Careful grading also makes possible economies in marketing. This is all good as far as it goes. The big job, however, has to be done by producers themselves. It is their job actually to put the plan in practice. When they do this fairly and without prejudice they can justly claim a greater share of the producer's dollar. Legislation will not do it, mere organization will not do it, but when the individual backed by his organization and authorized by proper legislation goes ahead and raises good products, sees that they are rigidly graded and placed on market in good condition and in standard packages, he can command a greater price and folks will be glad to pay it."

The American Agriculturist for July 1 comments as follows: "Apparently a more equitable marketing system can come about only through such readjustment of habit and custom of the entire population as will allow marketing methods to be rebuilt along truly economic lines. Scratching at a surface of our marketing evils will not accomplish the task, although close cooperation between producers and consumers and more specific knowledge about marketing problems will help considerably. The problem is a basic one and must be approached with that thought continually in mind."

Butter
Legislation

The Wisconsin Farmer for July 8 says in an editorial: "Congress is facing consideration of Representative Haugen's bill to add the clause 'and containing not less than 80 per cent of milk fat' to the Federal regulations governing butter standards. This tends to bring order out of disorder in defining legal interstate butter standards. There is no existing definition of the fat percentage for butter in the Federal law, although there is an ancient unwritten agreement by officials in the pure food law division at Washington to make the standard 82 1/2 per cent. There is variance in the State laws. Three states say butter must have 82 1/2 per cent, 11 states have a standard of 80 per cent, while a lot of states simply defer the matter to Federal regulation -- and the Federal standard is not legally fixed at all. In fact, the agreement, which was never sanctioned by law, to make the Federal standard 82 1/2 per cent has been largely disregarded. The part of the law affecting taxes on adulterated butter defines 16 per cent moisture as the limit for legal butter. This limit is not touched in the Haugen bill, and it is understood that the 16 per cent moisture standard is not greatly objected to, because it is high enough -- in fact, so high that many operators never reach it." (Con't on page 3.)

On the same subject, The Pacific Dairy Review for June 29 says: "The new dairy bill aims to clear up the confusion that exists in reference to the legal standard for the composition of butter. Something of this kind has been needed not only for the guidance of butter manufacturers but also for the officials who are charged with the duty of enforcing our pure food laws. ... The need for a uniform standard of composition that will hold in any state is readily apparent. Butter is a product of wide distribution and it is essential that its legal status be made clear to the man behind every churn in the country. This is the object of the Haugen bill."

Class Legislation
 Pennsylvania Farmer for July 8 says in an editorial: "If it were not so ridiculous the parrot-like cry of 'special privilege' which is being continually charged against farmers would be humorous. The enacted and proposed laws which the farm bloc has sponsored are, in every instance, nothing more or less than an attempt to place agriculture on an equal footing with other big business, viz: loans on conditions suited to the needs of the business, regulation of marketing laws to insure justice to producers and consumers, to enforce the honest labeling of manufactured goods, law enabling farmers to sell cooperatively by systems used in other business, etc. There is not a principle involved in any of these projects which has not been established and used by every other big business, but which because of the nature of their business farmers could not use without further legal authority. And because they at last have been wise enough to go about getting justice in a perfectly legitimate way, those who are afraid they may lose their opportunity to continue the exploitation of farmers set up the howl, 'special privilege.' "

County Agent
 Farm and Ranch for July 8 says in an editorial on "The Farmer and the County Agent": "The business men in the city club together, organize a chamber of commerce and hire a secretary and assistants to help them coordinate their efforts towards improving their city and stimulating business. The Federal Government, in cooperation with the county commissioners, and sometimes the chamber of commerce, hire a county agent, who, in a measure, performs the duties of a commercial secretary. The county agent, who was once considered a useless expense by many farmers, has, through patience, hard work and personality, won his way into the hearts of the farmers and is recognized as a dependable man among men."

Grain Marketing
 An editorial in The Indiana Farmer's Guide for July 8 says: "Officers of the U.S.G.G., Inc., are working hard on the completion of terminal agencies for handling grain in at least five centers of the grain belt. These are Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, and Omaha. President Gustafson and Treasurer Mason recently spent some time in their respective States, Nebraska and Indiana, working on details of this matter, and are sparing no effort to complete the work before threshing time. In this connection it must be borne in mind, however, that the pending Senate action on the new Capper-Tincher bill must delay the outcome even though the matter of organization is not held up thereby. And millions of capital representing certain gambling interests in grain marketing are arrayed against the farmers' representatives and endeavoring in every way to block their progress.... However, the big fight will continue regardless of whether grain is handled this year or not."

State Subsidies
for Seed
Advertising

"The expenditure by the State of Georgia of \$100,000 a year in printing weekly 200,000 copies of a sheet containing the advertising of country merchants and brokers in farm seeds free of charge is a gross perversion of the State's right to aid the farmers and a violation of the Federal Government's regulations restricting the use of the second class postage rate to publications having a subscription list. Advertisers who deliver varieties of seed true to name and of the germination percentage guaranteed can afford to pay for the advertising, as it is building up for them a prestige that will draw trade in the future. But the country merchant and small farmer without seed cleaning facilities and no reputation to earn can not afford to pay for advertising and greedily seizes upon the State free seed advertising to get rid of second rate seed." (Grain Dealers Jour., June 24.)

Ship Subsidy

1. "Don't Give Up the Ship: A Temporary Merchant Marine Subsidy Will Greatly Strengthen Our Farm Markets" are the title and sub-title of a lengthy article by J.R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in The Country Gentleman for July 8. In this Mr. Howard says: "When a man commences farming about the first thing he finds necessary is a wagon. He needs it to haul out to his farm those articles essential for his home and his work. He needs it again to carry to market his surplus crops. If his wagon is broken down he may be able to borrow one from a neighbor -- when the neighbor isn't using it. Suppose the farmer with a broken-down wagon and his neighbor both have grown a crop of wheat and the market takes a very favorable turn some day. Which one is going to use the wagon and get his wheat to market in time to take advantage of the price upturn? Reduced to the simplest terms, that is the way I view the matter of an American merchant marine and why I favor a ship subsidy along the lines proposed in the Jones-Greene bill now before Congress. Ships are nothing but one kind of delivery wagons of trade. The nation which controls these wagons controls a service which wins customers, gets orders and builds up business. If another nation controls the ships which carry our products to market we never shall be able to reach the market when prices are best or to get into new markets first. I know that in times past farmers, particularly in the middle West, have looked unfavorably on any ship subsidy. The name itself hasn't sounded good to us. And let me say right here that the American Farm Bureau Federation is opposed to subsidies as a matter of principle. Government assistance of that sort is generally an artificial aid taken out of the pockets of all of us to help a few of us. But we all must recognize that there may be times when a general principle will not harmonize with the facts of a situation. This seems to me to be such a time."

2. Concluding a review of the question of a ship subsidy, The Indiana Farmer's Guide for July 8 says: "In view of these facts, the Grange has taken unqualified opposition to the subsidy. On the other hand, the research department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, while opposing the whole principle of subsidy, believes that a temporary subsidy in the face of present conditions is justified. We believe President Howard expressed very well the sentiment of the majority of farmers when he said, 'We believe that in the end the economic interests of the country will be best served by the minimum interference on the part of the Government, regardless of whether that

interference is expressed in the form of repression, regulatory legislation or direct aid. Government assistance is an artificial aid taken out of the pockets of all of us to assist the business of a few of us.' But, in the presence of this, have the officials of the farm bureau gone astray when they approve the temporary subsidy? The matter of subsidy in principle is not the issue. We are generally opposed to it but shall we overlook the principle in an attempt to solve an emergency? This is the issue. It is a matter for sound economic thought, not political 'footballery.' "

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.
(Weekly Review)

Farm Products

Chicago July wheat market opened weak and closed sharply lower with locals and commission houses persistent sellers account political and financial situation Germany and break in Liverpool. Favorable weather. Lack of outside interest and stop loss selling also factors. Chicago July wheat lower at \$1.12; Chicago July corn lower at 61 1/2¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.18; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.19; No. 2 mixed corn 62¢; No. 2 yellow corn 64¢; No. 3 white oats 36 1/2¢. Average farm price: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa 49 1/2¢.

Chicago hog prices ranged from 5¢ lower to 5¢ higher during the week. Beef steers advanced 10 to 25¢; butcher cows and heifers firm to 25¢ higher; veal calves 75¢ net higher while the price of feeder steers remained practically the same as a week ago. Fat lambs advanced 50¢; feeding lambs 30 to 50¢; yearlings 25¢ and fat ewes 10 to 50¢ per 100 lbs. In eastern wholesale fresh meat markets during the week prices advanced on all classes of meats except pork loins. Beef advanced \$1 to \$1.50; veal and lamb firm to \$3 higher; mutton firm to \$4 higher, while fresh pork loins ranged from \$2 lower to \$1 higher.

Eastern Shore Virginia potatoes, Irish Cobblers, advanced 50¢ per bbl. during the week; up \$1.50 New York as a result of limited supplies; up 25¢ Chicago; up 40¢ f.o.b. shipping points. Norfolk section Cobblers slightly stronger Chicago; up \$1.50 New York. Georgia Tom Watson watermelons down \$50 per carload most markets; down \$150 to \$300 Chicago; South Carolina melons nearly steady. Georgia peaches, Hileys, sixes, down \$1 to \$1.50 New York; firm in other consuming centers; up 25¢ Chicago. Belles down \$1 New York; weaker at shipping points. Elbertas firm. California cantaloupes down 25 to 50¢ most cities; steady New York; very few sales in Brawley section. Summer apples generally 50¢ per bu. lower.

Butter markets unsettled during the week, declining at close. High price levels reached during time export demand was of influence were not maintained.

Cheese markets firm and higher. Trading on confident basis. Interest in storage buying continues. Production shrinking and quality beginning to show effect of hot weather.

Spot cotton prices advanced 108 points during the week. New York July futures up 111 points. (Prep. by the Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

	Average closing price	July 8	July 7	July 8, 1921
20 Industrials	93.53	94.63	68.54	
20 R.R. stocks	86.11	87.16	71.90	

(Wall St. Jour., July 10.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

A summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureaus.

Vol. VI, no. 8.

Section 1.

July 11, 1922.

Rail Strike

"The President and his administration stood ready July 10 to invoke every power of the Government to prevent the interference of the mails, after he had sanctioned a grant of authority by Attorney General Daugherty for the swearing in of special deputy United States marshals to cope with violence wherever it assumed companionship with the Nation-wide strike by railroad shopmen. Reports reaching Washington were not encouraging. Disorders were becoming more frequent. From widely scattered sections came official news of suspension of traffic. . . ." (Phila. Ledger, July 11.)

Move to End
Mine Strike

President Harding July 10 laid before the operators and miners of the anthracite and bituminous coal fields a three-fold proposal for settling the strike that has been in effect since April 1. The administration plan, put forward after it was finally established that the operators and miners could not effect a compromise by themselves, proposes: The immediate resumption of work by the miners at the wage scale of March 31 last; The determination of permanent wage levels by commission arbitration, and; A Federal inquiry to make an exhaustive investigation of every phase of the coal industry, with a view to a thorough-going reorganization. By the terms of the President's proposal the Wage Commission composed of three members to be ~~and~~ by the operators, three by the miners; and five by the President, would endeavor to establish a temporary wage scale by August 10, this scale to remain effective until March 1, 1923. (N.Y. Times, July 11.)

Strike Results

The New York Times to-day says: "About 1,250,000 persons are idle in the United States as a direct result of strikes, says a review by the National Industrial Conference Board issued last night. This represents a loss of approximately 10,000,000 man-hours of work each day. 'With each day that this strike condition exists more and more persons,' said the review, 'engaged in secondary or allied industries, which are dependent on the major industries, are thrown into involuntary unemployment, thereby imposing an additional burden on the community.' The board said that internationally the unsettled condition was reflected in 'downward fluctuation in exchange rates of the central European countries.' "

Tariff Rate
on Soya Beans

Failure of the Republican agricultural tariff bloc on a tie vote, 28 to 28, to win its contest for a rate of one and one-half cents a pound on soya beans marked Senate consideration July 10 of the tariff bill. The soya bean rate approved was four-tenths of one cent a pound. (Press, July 11.)

Section 2.

Agricultural
Financing

The Michigan Business Farmer for July 8 says: "Owing to the apathy and in some cases the antagonism of the bankers of Michigan the War Finance Corporation loaned very few of its funds in this State. The farmers of other states, however, profited enormously by the increase in capital available for loaning which the corporation made possible. Despite the criticisms directed against the corporation the facts are that the loaning resources of the country were increased by nearly \$300,000,000 and the pressure which was being exerted against nearly all borrowers to pay their loans was temporarily relieved. In a measure, then, Michigan farmers secured some benefit from the functioning of the corporation although the actual cash they received from that source was small. But by far the greatest legacy which the War Finance Corporation will leave to American agriculture is the interest it has succeeded in awakening on the part of the country's financial heads in the welfare of the farmer. Bills are already in the congressional hopper to provide permanent credit machinery for farmers. None of them may become a law at this session of the Congress, but whether they do or not, the way has been paved for legislation which will meet every emergency of agricultural credit."

Agricultural
Museums

Wallaces' Farmer for July 7 says in an editorial: "Most of our museums seem to be rather dead places rarely used or enjoyed by anyone. In some of the foreign countries, however, they have very practical museums. We well remember, ten years ago, inspecting several agricultural museums in Germany that were very instructive and that attracted a considerable number of people. There ought to be agricultural museums in our leading farm states, at Chicago, and at Washington, D.C. The packers or the International Live Stock Exposition might very well take an interest in establishing a live stock museum. Here the noted sires of the breeds might be stuffed and preserved for future generations. The Shorthorn men twenty years hence would be much interested if they could have the opportunity of inspecting the stuffed hides of such bulls as Avondale and Villager. The packers could exhibit the different methods of cutting up beef and pork, illustrating the location of the low-priced cuts and high-priced cuts and their relationship to the form of the live animal. ... The Chicago Board of Trade might establish a farm crops museum with exhibits of all the different kinds of grain grown in the country, samples of different grades at terminal markets, a herbarium of the common weeds, etc., etc. ... Our state fairs have been great agricultural museums, but unfortunately they are in existence only a week or two of each year. Agricultural museums in the leading cities of the middle West might easily be made gathering places of great value and interest to farmers and especially to farmers' children."

Business
Situation

"Recovery from depression is going forward satisfactorily. The United States is more fortunately placed, industrially speaking, than any country in the world. There is no reason now in sight, barring labor troubles, of an aggravated sort, or new international complications, why this progress should not continue. It may be overdone and produce reaction from time to time, but the general advance of business toward normal prosperity seems likely to continue." (H. Parker Willis, in The Magazine of Wall Street, July 8.)

Implement and Tractor Age for July 5 says: "The business of making and selling farm operative equipment is one of the basic and big industries of this country. The situation to-day is one of a country absolutely cluttered up with dealers -- so called -- who are so limited in trade territory that little more than a bare living is a physical impossibility. One of the chief faults of the present distribution method is that the dealer does not have to stand on his own bottom. He leans, from the beginning until the end, on the manufacturer. And with it all he conceives that he has a vested right in the business in his particular two by four strip of territory, whittles and spits while waiting for buyers, and lets the manufacturer carry the load. This isn't true of all the dealers, of course, but it is true of far too many."

Farm Implement
Standardization

"The request of the general standardization committee of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers," says Farm Implement News, for July 6, "already has met with a ready response, and manufacturers of plows and tillage tools, farm wagons, pumps, and sprayers are even now engaged in the revision of their war-time and post-war schedules, while other branches of the industry maintaining departments in the association are contemplating early action in that direction. When these recommendations are complete, the general standardization committee will combine the various reports into a general program for the entire industry. The program as agreed upon at the meeting July 6, will accurately show the sizes and styles of equipment being manufactured at present, and indicate the lines which manufacturers wish to eliminate in the future."

Filled Milk
Legislation

The New York Commercial for July 7 says in an editorial: "Not with any idea of helping any particular concern, but as a matter of truth and justice, the New York Commercial has steadily opposed the legislation sought in the various states, and now in Congress, to prohibit the use of so-called filled milk. This compound is made up of about 92 to 94 per cent skimmed milk, to which has been added 6 to 8 per cent vegetable fat, usually cocoanut oil. It is a wholesome product. It has been approved by the New York Board of Health, by the Department of Agriculture and the United States Bureau of Chemistry and other authorities. It is intended for use in baking and cooking, and is so labeled, with the additional legend that it is not to be used for infants' food. Nevertheless, there has been a tremendous campaign waged against it, and a bill known as the Voigt bill has passed the House and is now before the Senate for action. The bill makes the declaration that 'these products are adulterated and deleterious articles of food.' Laws can not alter facts, and even if the law says these products are adulterated and deleterious articles of food, that does not make them so. We have insisted all along that there was some ulterior purpose behind this attempted legislation, which could only be an effort to stifle competition. We have hinted that the large condensed milk interests were at the back of it and our information was that the Borden people were doing everything they could to put these competitors out of business. We did not expect the Borden Company to come out flat footed and say so, however, but that is exactly what they have done. The official record of the hearing before the House Committee contains the following: 'The Borden Company

wished to go on record before this committee as being in favor of legislation which will regulate or prohibit the sale of milk compounds... because it is the most unfair kind of competition among the milk manufacturers. ... If Congress or the several states do not do something to stop this competition our company may be compelled, as a matter of necessity to meet this competition, to go into the manufacture of it. ' "

France
Economizes
in Wheat

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris July 10 says: "The law authorizing the Government to issue a decree permitting the use of substitutes in flour and to compel millers to use a larger percentage of wheat substitutes in making flour was adopted July 8 by the Senate. This law was previously passed by the Chamber and becomes effective when published. It enables the Government to make the small wheat crop go further and to avoid too great importations of wheat."

Price Level

Wallaces' Farmer for July 7 says in an editorial: "Just what price level will conduce most effectively to a productive, happy society during the next twenty years? It is our earnest belief that a return to prewar price levels which will enable our correspondent and the coupon clippers in the East to live most comfortably will result in the bitterest class war between labor and capital, will bring about thousands of mortgage foreclosures, and will cause decreased production and a lower standard of living. On the other hand, a price level more than twice the prewar would work a very severe injustice to the widows, orphans and old men who are living on the interest from bonds and mortgages, as well as the salaried classes. We have considered this matter with considerable care, and it is our belief that a price level 50 to 70 per cent above prewar is essential to the maximum of human happiness during the next twenty years."

On the same subject, The Nebraska Farmer for July 8 says: "The decided improvement in business conditions, which might be even more promising during the latter half of 1922 than the first half of the year, can be seriously impeded by a return to the inflation period through the tendency of certain businesses, as signs of prosperity appear, to advance the price of their commodities more than is absolutely necessary. It has been pointed out many times that better business is predicated upon the readjustment of price levels, particularly the level of farm prices with those of commodities which the farmer must buy, so that his dollar will buy an equal amount of other commodities. The readjustment has proceeded very nicely so far, but should go still further. However, the report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on May wholesale prices for groups of commodities shows that instead of narrowing the margin between farm prices and prices of other commodities there is a tendency for prices of some other commodities to advance faster than farm products are advancing, and thus widen the gap instead of narrowing it. ... This is an unhealthy condition, in our estimation, and places farm commodities at a great disadvantage in purchasing these other commodities which have a much higher price level. Continuation of this price disparity is likely to mean a further depression in business condition. ... Indications are that in a good many lines demand will increase so substantially that producers may be in a position to raise prices and still dispose of their goods. ... "

Prices

"The upward movement of prices is proceeding and during the past month has been some eight points. Although the advance is not yet very pronounced as compared with last year, it is already sufficient to show the increase quite unmistakably. The same tendency is to be noted in some foreign countries, but apparently the United States, having 'deflated' further and more sharply than most of the other nations, is now reacting more quickly than they under the impetus of cheap money and better demand. This state of things is likewise indicated by the advance in the value of sterling which has been so notable a feature of the past month and which at one time brought the quotation of the British pound to \$4.50 and temporarily held it there. The price increase is the outcome, as usual, of a good many complex conditions, included in which are largely employment, better purchasing power, cheaper and freer credit, and a number of others. Too much emphasis should not be placed upon this advance, for it is still within the power of the banks and credit institutions to prevent undue inflation from occurring, while it is far from certain that the business public, taught as it has been by the hard lessons of the past few years, will enter again into a speculative period of price boom. (H. Parker Willis in The Magazine of Wall Street, July 8.)

Tariff Making

The Farmer (St. Paul) for July 8 says in an editorial on Senator Frelinghuysen's amendment to the pending tariff bill, advocating the enlargement of the present Tariff Commission and outlining its duties in relation to the tariff: "In our opinion, no more logical nor more important matter of reform ever was suggested in the Congress of the United States. The periodic squabble over the tariff, and the change from high to low and low to high, which occurs every time the Government changes, is a matter of disgust to clear-thinking people everywhere. Knowing that political expediency is the guiding motive in our present system of tariff-making, every interest in the Nation must perforce enter into a mad scramble to influence one side or the other to its own ends, and the devil takes the hindmost. The loss to industry of every kind, and the hindrance to that readjustment which we so sorely need, occasioned by the delay and uncertainty in the framing of the present tariff bill, can not be measured. And that is because the tariff as we always have had it is a political football, not an economic and scientific study."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Florists' Exchange for July 8 says in an editorial: "The report of Secretary Wallace's 'special advisory committee,' which we publish below, as received from our Washington correspondent (and not, as might have been expected, from the Press Service of the Department of Agriculture) should occasion no surprise. Nor need it cause, therefore, any discouragement among horticulturists who can see the difference between legitimate reasonable protection and unwarranted, arbitrary, domineering control. It is exactly what might have been expected from individuals who, there is good reason to believe, had in advance definite, preconceived opinions that no arguments presented at the conference could have changed. It will be recalled that in stating our 'Case of Quarantine 37' we urged that the matter be investigated by Secretary Wallace or some unbiased tribunal of disinterested authorities. Thus far no board answering to that description

has reviewed the case. Secretary Wallace has not yet rendered his verdict. Therefore we still look to him and to his sense of justice and equity trusting that they are keen enough and lofty enough to see all sides of a complex situation."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products July 10: Chicago July wheat prices advanced on buying induced by prospect of curtailed movement due rail and coal strikes. Visible supply wheat 16,879,000 bushels compared with 8,881,000 bushels same date last year. Corn lower on liquidation sales influenced by beneficial rains. Visible supply corn 28,779,000 bushels, compared with 22,196,000 bushels last year.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.14; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.15; No. 2 mixed corn 52¢; No. 2 yellow corn 63¢; No. 3 white oats 37¢. Average farm price: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa 49¢. Closing future prices: Chicago September wheat \$1.11 3/8.; Chicago September corn 63 5/8¢; Minneapolis September wheat \$1.19 1/4; Kansas City September wheat \$1.03 7/8; Winnipeg October wheat \$1.16 1/4.

Hogs opened 10 to 15¢ lower on better grades, closed firm on such but 25 to 40¢ lower on others; beef steers; butcher cows and heifers and bulls strong to 15¢ higher; veal calves steady to higher, stockers slow. Native lambs mostly 50¢ lower; sheep steady and feeder lambs strong. Chicago prices: Hogs, top \$10.90; bulk of sales \$9 to \$10.85; medium and good beef steers \$8.40 to \$9.95; butcher cows and heifers \$4 to \$9; feeder steers \$5.65 to \$7.75; light and medium weight veal calves \$8 to \$9.75; fat lambs \$12.50 to \$13.75; feeding lambs \$11.50 to \$12.60; yearlings \$8.75 to \$11.75; fat ewes \$4.50 to \$7.65.

Peaches irregular most eastern markets. Georgia sixes Elbertas ranging \$2.75 to \$3 New York and Boston \$3 to \$3.50. Hileys and Belles \$2.25 to \$3. Cantaloupes generally weaker leading city markets California Salmon Tints, standards, 45's \$2.50 to \$2.75 reaching top of \$3 in Boston. Watermelons slightly weaker eastern markets. Georgia Tom Watsons medium sizes \$200 to \$425 bulk per car, Chicago \$230 to \$480.

Potatoes generally weaker most city markets. North Carolina Irish Cobblers \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl. New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Virginia Eastern Shore stock \$4.25 to \$4.75. Chicago and Boston \$4.90 to \$5.25, shipping points \$3.65 to \$3.85. Apples steady to firm most eastern markets. Delaware and Maryland Yellow Transparents ranging \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bu. basket.

Hay dull on account heavy receipts in East but lighter receipts in West hold prices firm for good grades of old hay. Feed markets generally quiet. Movement and offerings light.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 36 1/2¢; Chicago 35¢; Philadelphia and Boston 37¢.

Cheese prices at Wisconsin Primary markets July 8: Twins 19 1/2¢; Daisies 20¢; Double Daisies 19 3/4¢; Young Americas 19 3/4¢; Long-horns 20 1/4¢; Square Prints 20 1/2¢.

Spot cotton down 50 points, closing at 22.21¢ per lb. New York July futures down 65 points at 21.83¢. (Prepared by the Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

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Vol. VI, no. 9.

President's
proclamation on
Rail Situation

ESTIMATES
July 12, 1922
HIGHLIGHTS
X-24-A-2
1922

Section 1.

July 12, 1922.

The President issued a proclamation at 10:20 last night directing all persons to refrain from interference with interstate transportation and the carrying of the United States mails. This action followed a full discussion of the industrial situation by the Cabinet. (Assoc. Press, July 12.)

President Harding
Demands Economy

Administrative officers of the executive establishments of the Government who were assembled yesterday for their third semi-annual business meeting were called upon by President Harding for "the utmost economy" of expenditure during the current fiscal year and the use of their "pruning knives" on the estimates for the succeeding twelve months. The President further urged economy by Federal officials as an example for the states and municipalities whose mounting debts he described as a "menace" unequaled in America to-day. Referring to the operations of the Budget Bureau during the fiscal year just ended, during which withdrawals from the Treasury were reduced by \$759,000,000 from the earlier estimated total of \$4,554,000,000, as "a record of real achievement," he declared that "the prospective net deficit of \$425,000,000 for the current fiscal year is a challenge to us all." Receipts for the current year, he stated were estimated at \$3,074,000,000, while expenditures were placed at \$3,771,000,000, an apparent excess of expenditures amounting to \$697,000,000, but offset to the amount of \$272,000,000 by the general balance in the Treasury on June 30. (Assoc. Press, July 12.)

Cotton Report
Advance Urged

Publication in the August cotton report of the Department of Agriculture of information on the abandonment of cotton acreage up to July 1 is required under a resolution by Senator Heflin, adopted July 11 by the Senate. The resolution recited that the boll weevil and other causes had resulted in abandonment of much cotton acreage, and the acreage statement is called for next month instead of in next December, as usual. (Press, July 12.)

Tariff Legislation

The Associated Press says to-day: "The Republican agricultural tariff bloc got another setback yesterday in the Senate, losing, 33 to 24, its fight to make dutiable imported vegetable oils used in the manufacture of non-edible products. The Senate then approved rates of 3 cents a pound on cottonseed oil and soya-bean oil and 4 cents a pound on cocoanut oil and peanut oil, where such oils enter into the manufacture of edible commodities."

Agricultural
financingBoys' and
girls' Clubs

The War Finance Corporation announces that from July 3rd to July 8, 1922, inclusive, it approved 27 advances, aggregating \$844,000, for agricultural and live-stock purposes in 12 States. (W.F.C. press statement, July 10.)

"Probably no movement so thoroughly demonstrated the practical interest of bankers in the agricultural progress of their communities as their efforts in the promotion of the boys' and girls' live-stock clubs. Although this movement has been fostered to a great extent by the county agents, by breeders' associations, state fair associations, by superintendents of country schools and even by individuals, the country banker, its financial backer, has been the most important factor in making it a success. From a general survey of the experiences of bankers in the promotion of such clubs some interesting facts have been obtained. In all cases the financing of the boys' and girls' live-stock clubs has been undertaken by the local bank, taking the 6 per cent notes of boys and girls, members of the club, and carrying them over a second or even a third year if their enthusiasm warranted it. W.A. Streater, vice president of the National Citizens Bank of Mankato, Minn., writes to the Commercial West as follows: 'The largest club in the country is a boys' and girls' purebred dairy calf club, which is being financed by our institution. We furnished the money for the purchase of nearly 50 head of purebred dairy heifer calves in April of 1921, and these were placed with the boys and girls throughout the country under a contract to exhibit them at the Mankato Fair in the fall and put them up at auction at some time during the year. This class was made up entirely of Holstein and Guernsey calves and the boys and girls made such a wonderful showing at the fair and were so enthusiastic over their calves that we made them a proposition to carry them over for another year, with a tentative promise on our part to carry them for a third year so as to develop their calves into producing cows and also give them an opportunity to have some offspring.' " (Commercial West, July 8.)

Butter
legislation

In an editorial on the Haugen bill advocating a Federal standard for butter, The Farmer for July 8 says: "About the only question before the Committee on Agriculture, which has been considering this bill, is whether or not both standards should be adopted as a part of the same bill, and on this the committee decided on the fat standard alone. In our opinion the maximum water content should be enacted into the law, as well as the butterfat standard. Not long ago one of the big centralizers in Minnesota won a suit and had the tax of ten cents per pound refunded on a large quantity of butter that revenue agents had pronounced adulterated as containing more than sixteen per cent of water."

Recent news dispatches tell of the establishment of an Alaskan cooperative farmers' association, known as the Tanana Valley Agricultural Association, which has been formed to aid in the development of agriculture in the region near Fairbanks. This district is about five hundred miles from the coast and is the northern terminus of the Government railroad. (I.A.A. Newsletter, July 6.)

Cooperation
Alaska

Cotton

In a review of the department's recent cotton report, The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for July 8 says: "As to the acreage in the different states, the only noteworthy variations between the Government report issued on Monday last and the Chronicle's figures are those for the States of Georgia and South Carolina, two important cotton producing States. In both of these States the Government report shows a smaller acreage than that indicated by the Chronicle's statement, and a considerable reduction in acreage compared with last year. Our information shows practically the same acreage planted to cotton in South Carolina this year as last, and an increase of 4% in the acreage in Georgia this year over that of 1921, and up to the present nothing has occurred to indicate that our figures for those States need any modification. In nearly all the other leading cotton growing states, however, the Government report shows a somewhat larger acreage than that given by us, and we are inclined to believe that the Government figures, as to the acreage in these states, should be accepted. In preparing our figures, as we pointed out at the time, we leaned to the side of conservatism, and we believe, as to the States to which reference is last made, our figures are under rather than over the mark."

Egg
Marketing

"A wide interest is being taken in methods of marketing eggs. Just now cooperative marketing of this product seems to be developing much more rapidly than along any other line. On the Pacific Coast a merger of the four leading cooperative egg marketing associations is now being completed. Minnesota reports that six hundred and thirty cooperative creameries in that State have started buying eggs. In Nebraska egg marketing organizations are about to be launched in forty-seven counties. There are now two-hundred and seventy-five cooperative exchanges in Missouri, while eight cold storage plants will handle two thousand carloads per year. Four counties in Wisconsin will be organized this year. In southern Illinois six counties have an association. The New England States, together with New York and New Jersey, have awakened to possibilities along this line. Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts are conducting educational campaigns to acquaint farmers with the fundamental principles of cooperative marketing of poultry products. In all, it would seem that there is likely to be a change in the general plan of handling poultry products. We are wondering just what effect all the activity will have upon the egg market. We are inclined to be optimistic since an improvement in the quality of eggs as they are delivered at retail stores is quite certain to stimulate consumption." (Michigan Farmer, July 8.)

Grain Trading

John R. Mauff, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, is the author of an article on the "Economic Value of the Futures Market," in Commercial West for July 8, which says in part: "It has been determined that such trading in contracts to deliver definite quantities of grain during specified months tends to equalize prices throughout the year. Records show that instead of a uniformly low price at the harvest glut and a correspondingly high price in the low crop-movement months, there is more of a balanced crop-year price than would be otherwise possible. Allowing for the cost of storing and handling, this crop-price practically places a uniform value on grain from harvest to harvest. ... Risk of ownership must be carried from the time grain is harvested until it is consumed. If the purchaser of the wheat (Cont'd on page 4.)



were to carry this risk while the grain is journeying through the usual channels from farm to table, he would necessarily have to pay lower prices to the producer to offset the inevitable losses he would from time to time sustain. With grain crops valued at billions the ownership risk becomes gigantic. The commercial price insurance method provided by the broad, open competitive futures market permits the grower, dealer, miller, and exporter to shift the risk. The effect is the same as that involved in the insuring of a house against fire or tornado or earthquake."

Mr. Mauff is the author of a second article in the same issue, entitled "World Grain Values." In this he says: "In recent years some theorists have gone so far as to suggest that American producers could ignore the present economic marketing machinery, name the price they desired for their wheat, and then simply hold it from the consumer until the price was forthcoming. The thinking man will at once recognize the folly of such a suggestion. If America were the only surplus wheat-producing Nation such a plan might be within the scope of possibility. But since this is not the case, the buyers of the world would soon turn to other sources, other surplus-producing nations for their supplies. American producers would find their granaries still full at the approach of another crop season. In the consuming countries of Europe the Canadian crop and the crops of Argentina, Australia and India all compete with the American crop. And every day of the year a wheat crop is being harvested in some country or countries of the world."

Live-Stock Prices

"Packing interests have nothing to gain by persistent prognostication of lower prices for cattle, hogs or sheep; in fact, it would be distinctly to the advantage of the killer to propagate the other idea. Most of the utterance emanating from those who convert live stock into edible product is discouraging, constituting a protest against current prices with a promise of reduction. The resultant psychological effect in producing circles is depressing. Specific reference is made to a promulgation of a year ago by a Milwaukee packing concern of some magnitude concerning the winter hog market. This conveyed intimation that a five-cent market was probable, and did more to discourage growers than any other influence. Results show that it was an illogical forecast, based solely on the old-time ratio between corn and hogs, which has been superseded by the ratio between hog consumption and production. ... The stereotyped practice of forecasting lower live-stock markets by certain killers is as reprehensible as that of an element in the commission business which takes the opposite view. There is an impression that killers possess inside information, especially concerning prospective supply, which lends force to their argument, however fallacious it may prove in the culmination stage. Just now the idea that swine production is being expanded, and that lower prices are inevitable, is being assiduously cultivated by statistics and otherwise. As to what the winter market will be one man's opinion is as good as another's, so many potential factors existing as to make intelligent prediction impossible, but nothing is to be gained by painting gloomy trade landscapes. Even a substantial increase does not imply unprofitable production."

(Breeders' Gazette, July 8.)

Notice was given by the Interstate Commerce Commission July 10 that an investigation would be instituted into the reasonableness of existing express rates in all parts of the country. (Press, July 11.)

Roads

The Michigan Business Farmer for July 8 says: "The U. S. Department of Agriculture frankly admits that the cost of building roads is not equitably distributed." Quoting the department regarding the need for good roads and readjustment of the source of revenues it continues: "It is customary for the dancers to pay the fiddler, but under our present system of road financing the spectator pays a goodly share of the bill. It may be he enjoys the sight of automobiles jazzing down the highway at fifty miles an hour, but the entertainment is hardly worth an annual mortgage on his property. A permanent road building policy can not rest upon a system which often levies heaviest against the occasional user of the highway and the least against the frequent user. Make the user of the roads pay for their upkeep in proportion to the use he makes of them and the wear he gives them. Then the last valid argument against good roads will be removed."

Soviet Bread
Loan

The Associated Press reports from Moscow to the press of July 10 that the Soviet Government's first internal loan is a success, according to the Russian newspapers, the 10,000,000 pood bread loan having already been subscribed. Although exact figures in the provinces are lacking, it appears that the peasants have directly subscribed 4,000,000 poods, the workers 3,000,000 and state institutions 3,000,-000. Russia's 1922 grain crops, according to present estimates, will reach a minimum of 3,500,000,000 poods (53,000,000,000 tons), or 1,000,000,000 poods more than those of last year, Acting Premier Kamenoff told the correspondent July 8.

Section 3.

Department of
Agriculture

"The Old Order Changeth" is the title of an editorial in The Country Gentleman for July 15, which says: "Agriculture's stupendous tribute paid to insects and plant diseases has for too long been tolerated by a more or less national psychology founded upon the ramshackle premise that these pests are ineradicable and that the best we can hope for is to keep them 'under control.' We refer only to those for which science has discovered remedies. In most cases those remedies have been applied but half-heartedly because we have held but a half-hearted belief in them. ... And yet only recently the doctrine of eradication has begun actively to supplant that of control, in the general scheme of applied entomology, mycology and bacteriology. We are witnessing an absolute facing about of the practical application of science by our Federal Department of Agriculture in such instances as its campaign for eradication -- no longer control -- of the cattle tick and bovine tuberculosis. The minds directing these efforts now refuse absolutely to tolerate any such compromise as 'control measures.' Nothing short of total eradication, drastic as may be the means to the end, is their goal. This in a sense is epochal. It marks a turning point. Daring as are such conceptions in the face of time-buttressed tolerance of tick and TB, yet the initiative now taken daily gathers momentum and in due season is sure to set up a national mental reaction. And by virtue of this new it-can-be-done state of mind we shall make an even better job than ever of controlling those pests of which science as yet has discovered no specific. ..."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 11: Chicago July wheat market had strong undertone and prices advanced. Fear of delay in grain movement account rail strike main market influence. Export demand slow. Coarse grains higher on commissionhouse buying and short covering, but volume of business not. Cash corn strong; basis higher. September Chicago wheat higher at \$1.14 1/4; Chicago September corn higher at 64 3/4¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.16; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.17; No. 2 mixed corn 61 3/4¢; No. 3 white oats 37 1/2¢. Average farm price: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa 51¢.

Chicago hog market active on better grades, 10 to 15¢ higher, others uneven, steady to 25¢ higher; bulk of sales \$9.00 to \$11.00; medium and good beef steers \$8.50 to \$9.95; butcher cows and heifers \$4.10 to \$9.90; feeder steers unchanged at \$5.65 to \$7.75; light and medium weight veal calves \$8.00 to \$10.00; fat western lambs 25¢ to 50¢ lower, natives steady to 25¢ lower at \$12.25 to \$13.50. In eastern wholesale fresh meat markets, beef steady; veal and mutton steady to \$3 higher; lamb steady to \$4 higher and pork lams \$2 to \$3 higher.

Virginia potatoes, Eastern Shore cobblers down 25 to 50¢ per bbl. ranging \$3.25 to \$4 in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, other markets \$4.25 to \$5. Georgia Elberta peaches, sixes and bu. baskets mostly \$2.25 to \$3 in leading city markets. Hileys and Bellies \$2 to \$2.50. Georgia Tom Watson watermelons medium sizes generally weaker at \$225 to \$350 bulk per car in New York, \$190 to \$300 Philadelphia, \$300 to \$400 Pittsburgh. South Carolina stock \$175 to \$300 in Baltimore. Delaware and Maryland Yellow Transparent apples in bu. baskets slightly weaker at \$1.75 to \$2.50 in leading eastern cities, slow and dull in Baltimore at \$1.25. Cantaloupe markets nearly steady in eastern markets, slightly weaker in mid western cities. California Salmon Tints, standards 45's mostly \$2.50 to \$3. South Carolina Green Meats \$1 to \$1.25 per standard crate.

Spot cotton up 5 points, closing at 22.26¢ per lb. New York July futures up 6 points at 21.89¢. (Prepared by the Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price,	July 11	July 10	July 11, 1921
	20 Industrials	94.17	93.90	68.70
	20 R.R. stocks	86.45	86.14	71.70
(Wall St. Jour., July 12.)				



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

file

A summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureaus.

Vol. VI, no. 10.

Section 1.

July 13, 1922.

Rail Strike

While flatly refusing to meet the leaders of 400,000 striking shopmen to discuss peace proposals, railway executives left open the door for a settlement of the strike through the Railroad Labor Board. (Chicago dispatch of Assoc. Press, July 13.)

Coal Strike

Hope for an early settlement of the coal strike was increased July 12 when operators of the anthracite fields submitted a reply to President Harding, in which they declared they were entirely in sympathy with the principle of the method of settlement which he had proposed. The operators made a number of suggestions for modification of the President's plan. (Press, July 13.)

Federal Appropriations for 1923

Chairman Warren of the Senate Committee on Appropriations July 12 submitted a formal statement ~~showing~~ of appropriations and expenditures, showing the total for the fiscal year 1923 to be \$3,747,035,382, as compared with \$4,066,313,366 for 1922, indicating a reduction of \$319,280,984. He stated that the ordinary receipts of the Government exceeded the ordinary expenditures for the last year by \$313,801,651, and that during the same period the national debt was reduced by \$1,014,068,844. (Cong. Rec., July 12.)

Boll Weevil Damage

Survey Asked of South Carolina, providing for a special report by the Department of Agriculture as to the damage wrought in the cotton states by the boll weevil, to be included in the August cotton crop report. (Cong. Rec., July 12.)

Cotton Tariff

By a vote of 41 to 14, a rate of 7 cents a pound was placed on long staple cotton. (Cong. Rec., July 12.)

Muscle Shoals

It was stated that at the special meeting of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry July 12, to obtain final statements from bidders on their offers for the lease and development of Muscle Shoals, there will be no further modification of the offer of Henry Ford. (Press, July 13.)



Section 2.

Cabinet and
Congress

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for July 8 says in a lengthy editorial: "The Federal Government has come to be the greatest business enterprise in the world. In order to render public service, for which it primarily exists, it must engage in a wide variety of business activities. It buys and sells in large quantities it manufactures commodities; it has transportation questions of great magnitude, both by land and water; it constructs expensive public buildings; it conducts tremendous engineering projects involving river, harbor and canal work, road building, irrigation and reclamation; it engages in investigations all over the world affecting every variety of human interests; it employs hundreds of thousands of persons. And in order to finance these multitudinous activities, it is necessary to tax in varying degrees every private business enterprise and every man, woman and child in the country. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the Government to formulate business policies before authorizations for expenditures are made. These policies are, as a rule, first proposed by the President and his Cabinet, and in every case must be administered by the head of some department. Congress alone has the authority to appropriate public moneys, and upon this authority Congress has established the practice of deciding in detail the sums which may be expended on each project. In the discussion of the business program Congress depends principally for information upon written reports and documents by officials of the executive Government. It has been recently announced that President Harding favors the idea of giving the heads of departments seats in Congress and a voice in the debates on matters relating to their respective departments, and that last week the matter was considered by the Cabinet. This proposal has the strong support of both logic and business experience. Can one conceive of a business corporation whose board of directors would determine upon policies for the year upon the basis of reports from its President and his executive staff -- whose executive officers were not present to explain in person the program to be undertaken or to answer important questions which eventually arise? ... We believe ours is the only national Government in the world which puts this restriction upon the executive branch."

Cattle Feeds

A Harrisburg, Pa., dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger of July 12 states that action by State agricultural authorities will be taken against firms selling cattle feeds known as tankage without complying with State regulations. In some samples analyzed particles of glass and tin were found.

Cotton

In a review of the cotton market, Theo. H. Price says, in Commerce and Finance for July 12: "Those whose crops are promising do not as a rule tell of them, for no one is much interested in the normal, but stories of disaster and ruin go fast and far and receive serious and alarmed attention. This is the best explanation I can offer of the advance of nearly two cents a pound which followed the Government report published July 3, and of the subsequent nervousness and susceptibility of the market to pessimistic crop reports. It is generally believed that there will be a cotton famine if the next crop is less than 12,000,000 bales and any intimation of a smaller yield immediately puts the market up. Therefore it is possible that we may see some substantial advances during August and September,



and only those who have long pocketbooks and great temerity will dare to be short. What the crop will be worth when its size is known is entirely another question. Trade in this country is improving, the prices of nearly all staple commodities except coffee and wheat are tending upward and it may well be that our domestic consumption will exceed current estimates. The doubtful factor is the export demand, concerning which some uncertainty has arisen during the past week because the German mark has dropped to 18 cents a hundred. Francs, lire and some of the other Continental currencies have fallen sympathetically and there are many who believe that the decline portends the bankruptcy of the German Government and a political revolution in that country."

Flax in Ireland
Flax in Ireland

Consul Kent represents the Irish flax industry as in so desperate a plight as to be faced with extinction. Inferior seed has made flax an unprofitable crop. (Press, July 12.)

Grain Marketing
Grain Marketing

Robert McDougal, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, has appointed a committee of seven men to make a study of grain trade problems and suggest means of improving nationwide marketing facilities. (Press, July 12.)

Live-Stock Marketing
Live-Stock Marketing

The National Provisioner for July 8 says: "In the advocacy of plans for the bonding of buyers and sellers of live stock at the great markets, Government bureaus and others are striking at the foundation of the best market system ever devised. From being a business long conducted upon honor, where every man's word is his bond, and where transactions aggregating millions pass without a written word, the whole scheme is confronted with the possibility of a change which leaves out of consideration such a thing as good faith. Beginning as a very simple plan of bonding market agencies to protect stockyard companies' charges, the move spread to the bonding of commission companies to insure the return of proceeds from the sale of stock. Now a suggestion has been made to bond packers, regardless of the fact that the bulk of their purchases are on a cash basis. Cash transactions require no such guaranty, and yet advocates of the plan have not clearly differentiated between cash and credit business. If packers now paying cash are required to establish their credit standing, they may well consider means of using this credit by ceasing to pay cash. One State already provides that slaughterers may not be required to pay for live stock until a post-mortem examination discloses conditions. It is inconceivable that it would be in the producer's interest to make this a general plan, yet the destruction of a cash market would lead in that direction. It is an error that leads to pernicious consequences to imagine that a bond will make the honest man more honest, or the crook any less a crook. The open market affords the producer an opportunity to choose between a multitude of firms, and no commission concern is bound to sell to any particular packer if he doubts his ability to pay. If this bonding plan is to be carried out there is one phase that seems worthy of special consideration, the suggestion from the Institute of American Meat Packers that all live stock offered for sale on an open market should carry an unqualified guaranty of title. This may be made so by law, as in the Market Overt of Great Britain, by insurance in the form of blanket insurance, or by some form of bond, if the latter can be devised."



Production

Farm, Stock and Home for July 1 says in an editorial: "Production of any article declines as the price drops. A good illustration is given in the decrease of the United States wheat acreage since 1919, the year of the greatest acreage ever put in. That year 75,694,000 acres were harvested. In 1920 the acreage was 61,143,000, while 1921 showed a slight increase to 62,408,000. There was an increase of 3,700,000 acres in winter wheat largely seeded before the slump in price. The spring wheat decreased 1,421,000 acres. The 1922 acreage is, up to date, 56,777,000, without allowing for any further abandonment of winter wheat fields. We have here a decrease in three years of 38,927,000 acres, or more than the average acreage of the four spring wheat states. Figuring a yield of twelve bushels, we have a decrease of 227,000,000 bushels. If the people who contend that the greater the production, the greater the benefit, are correct this decrease in production is a calamity, because farmers did not make any money on what they did not grow, and therefore are out of pocket whatever these 227,000,000 bushels of wheat would have brought. Suppose we had made no decrease in the acreage and had a wheat crop in prospect at this time of over a billion bushels. With an outside export demand of 250,000,000 bushels, plus a domestic consumption for bread and seed of 550,000,000 bushels, probable from July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923, with a carry-over of 200,000,000 bushels in prospect at that date, what would wheat be worth? Then suppose farmers, going on the assumption that they can make no money on what they do not raise, should put in the same amount of wheat next fall and spring and get another 900 million or billion bushel crop on top of the 1922 carry-over, how much would they make on their 1923 wheat crop? Controlled production is not a new idea. It is based on the sound economic law of diminishing returns. As any line of production ceases to be profitable under certain conditions, it is discontinued by those who can not deliver the goods at a profit. This decreases the supply; then demand starts prices up again until it becomes profitable for those less advantageously situated to turn their attention to producing again."

Ship Subsidy

The Journal of Commerce for July 11 says in an editorial: "An important western newspaper which is supporting steamship subsidies has expressed surprise that the part of the country farthest from the ocean is so much more intelligent on the subject of the merchant marine than the seaboard States. If that paper represented the sentiment of the West it would be a natural retort that the seaboard States are much more likely to understand the ocean-carrying trade than the interior is. But there is tolerably good evidence that the paper referred to does not represent the sentiment of the West. Most of the opposition to the subsidy project comes from the 'agricultural bloc' which presumably represents the opinions of the great agricultural States. Some farm organizations have declared against the subsidy. But there is a good deal of western opinion that is favorable to subsidies, as there is a good deal that is favorable to the St. Lawrence waterway project. And this opinion, favorable to the two projects, rests upon the same ground; the belief that the extension of ocean navigation to Duluth and the subsidizing of the merchant marine would cheapen transportation. It is a pity that the speeches of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to the officers of



farm organizations were not given to the public. It would be interesting to analyze the arguments offered by the administration in support of a project which would confessedly cost \$52,000,000 a year, and which The Journal of Commerce has given reasons for believing might rise to \$150,000,000. If the western farmers who favor subsidies will reflect upon this fact they will see that the subsidy can not reduce freight rates. The American shipowners will need all they get from the Treasury, by the assumptions underlying the whole subsidy project, to enable them to meet foreign freight rates. If they undertake to cut under the rates on foreign ships the latter will unquestionably retaliate. The maritime nations are not going to lose a large part of their business without a struggle. When they have reduced their rates, what will the American owners do then? Will they operate at a loss, or will they tie up their ships, or do they expect to get another \$50,000,000 of subsidy?"

Soil Survey

Director G.I. Christie of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., said at The National Fertilizer Association meeting, June 12-15: "Another important factor in developing soil fertility work is the soil survey. The Bureau of Soils of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the State experiment stations are cooperating in making the surveys of the various counties. At the present time some counties in Indiana have been surveyed, described and mapped. This is about the number of counties surveyed in the average state. At this rate thirty years will be required to complete the soil survey in Indiana. The soil survey is meaning much in locating the large soil areas and making it possible for farmers to apply more directly and definitely the results of soil fertility investigations. It would seem therefore good business to hasten the soil survey in the several states, and to establish experimental fields on the principal soil areas so as to get information and help for farmers at the earliest possible date. There is now before Congress a bill, known as the Purnell bill. ... This bill should pass and larger appropriations should be made available for the agricultural stations so that they may enlarge their work and meet the urgent needs presented by the farmers. ... One great need of the states is that of permanent soil experiment fields. ... A fine lot of good work has been accomplished in Missouri, but the weakness that was evident was that the experiment station was forced to lease for a short time experimental fields. Important work was started and then the farmer died or he became dissatisfied or something happened and the field had to be given up. The same thing is true of many other states and is causing great loss of time and money." (The American Fertilizer, July 1.)

Transportation Research

"Experience of the last few years with the railroads and other transportation problems has made many packers wish that there had been more scientific study and knowledge of transportation on the part of many people long ago. Now in the interests of bettering this condition which adversely affects packers, as it does all who are dependent upon transportation in business, every packer will be interested in the proposed research and educational institution for promoting education -- in the principles, operation and practices incident to transportation. This proposal has been definitely made by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry in its recent report



on transportation to Congress. ... While this proposal has not yet been put into practice, it has undoubted merits which are well worthy of consideration by packers in dealing with the ever-present problems of transportation." (National Provisioner, July 8.)

Section 3. MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 12: Chicago wheat market advanced early on wet weather over West and Southwest, but market broke sharply last half hour on selling and profit taking induced by prospect of quick settlement rail and coal strike. Cash markets strong; domestic demand good; foreign demand slow. Corn and oats higher early and broke late, with wheat. Chicago September wheat lower at \$1.13 Chicago; September corn lower at 64¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.16; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.18; No. 2 mixed corn 63¢; No. 2 yellow corn 64¢; No. 3 white oats 38¢. Average farm price No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa about 51¢.

Chicago hog prices steady to 5¢ higher on better grades, other grades steady to 10¢ higher. Beef steers active, desirable cornfeds 10¢ to 20¢ higher; butcher cows and heifers generally steady, choice cornfeds strong to a shade higher; other classes beef cattle practically steady. Sheep and lambs strong to 25¢ higher. Chicago prices: Hogs, top \$11.15 (early); bulk of sales \$9.15 to \$11.05; medium and good beef steers \$8.50 to \$10; butcher cows and heifers \$4.10 to \$9; feeder steers \$5.65 to \$7.75; light and medium weight veal calves \$8.50 to \$10; fat lambs \$12.50 to \$13.50; feeding lambs \$11.75 to \$13; yearlings \$8.75 to \$12; fat ewes \$5 to \$7.75.

Potato markets show slight decline. Virginia Eastern Shore cobblers No. 1 ranged \$3.50 to \$4.75 per bbl., down 25¢ in producing sections at \$3 to \$3.25; Norfolk and North Carolina stock \$3.25 to \$4.25 in eastern markets.

California Salmon Tints cantaloupes down 25¢ leading city markets at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per standard crate. North Carolina green meats mostly \$1.50 to \$2 eastern markets. South Carolina stock \$1 to \$1.50. Georgia watermelons Tom Watsons, medium sizes, slightly weaker in most eastern markets at \$250 to \$350 bulk per car, slow weak Philadelphia at \$175 to \$290. Peaches steady to firm. Georgia Hileys and Belles sixes and bushel baskets mostly \$2.25 to \$3 in eastern cities. Elbertas \$2.50 to \$3.50. Slightly weaker New York at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Delaware and Maryland Yellow Transparent apples steady eastern cities at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bu. basket, slow, dull Baltimore at \$1.25. Illinois stock \$2 to \$2.25 in Pittsburgh.

Hay receipts in most markets light. Demand moderate. Prices steady. Feed market quiet. Receipts and movement fair. Offerings of wheat feeds light, demand unimproved.

Closing prices, 92 score butter; New York 37¢; Boston and Philadelphia 37 1/2¢; Chicago 35¢. - Prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets July 11: Flats 20 1/4¢; Twins 19 1/2¢; Daisies 20¢; Double Daisies 19 3/4¢; Young Americas 19 3/4¢; Longhorns 20 1/4¢.

Spot cotton up 25 points, closing at about 22.51¢ per lb. New York July futures up 37 points at 22.26¢. (Prep. by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 12	July 11	July 12, 1921
20 Industrials	94.88	94.17	68.65
20 R.R. stocks	86.95	86.45	71.10



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Vol. VI, no. 11.

Federal Crop Insurance

Future Trading Legislation

Cotton Tariff

Rail Situation

Coal Strike Situation

BUREAU OF
MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES

JUL 19 1922
R. A. V. A. D.

Section 1.

July 14, 1922.

The plan of Senator McNary for a congressional investigation of the possibility of providing Government crop insurance was approved by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry July 13. (Cong. Rec., July 13.)

Hearings on the Capper-Tincher grain futures bill were concluded July 13 by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (Press, July 14.)

In the Senate yesterday the House rates on cotton yarns were adopted, all Senate committee amendments being rejected except that providing an additional duty of 4 per cent ad valorem on yarns printed, dyed, or colored with vat dyes. The House provision placing an additional duty on combed yarns was eliminated. (Cong. Rec., July 13.)

An Associated Press dispatch to the press of to-day says: "The railway shopmen's strike will not be called off, and the men will not be ordered back to work 'until justice has been secured.' B.M. Jewell, head of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, said July 13 in a statement replying to the rail executives' ultimatum of yesterday. The rail executives suggested the strike be called off and the men return to work, after which differences might be taken up before the United States Railroad Labor Board."

A Chicago dispatch to The New York Times to-day says: "While Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, was active to-day in 'personal' peace efforts, the close of the day found him unprepared to make any statement as to definite progress. He seemed to be optimistic, however, and had not, it was said, abandoned hope of bringing the two sides of the controversy together despite the refusal of executives to attend a joint meeting."

Requests for many modifications of the administration's proposal for arbitration of the strike differences in the bituminous coal fields will be made by operators and miners in replying to President Harding. The belief was expressed July 13 that the miners would complete their reply on Saturday, and that the reply of the operators would be whipped into shape at a meeting scheduled for Sunday night. If this program is carried out President Harding should have before him on Monday the statements of both sides. The reply of the anthracite operators is already in the President's hands. (N.Y. Times, July 14.)



July 14, 1922.

Agricultural
Conditions
in Federal
Reserve
Districts

Section 2.

Agricultural conditions in various of the Federal Reserve districts are as follows: Philadelphia -- "Agricultural conditions in the Third Federal Reserve District have undergone a decided change for the better within the past month. Farmers in some sections are mixing their own fertilizer this year, but the great majority of them are buying the ready mixed article. Those who are making their own preparations are effecting a saving of approximately \$10 a ton. Because of the high price of fertilizers and the uncertainty as to the prices which they will secure for their products, many farmers are using less fertilizer this year than is their custom. They are looking forward to securing more lime for purposes of fertilization when railroad freight rates are reduced. At the present time it frequently happens that the freight on a carload of fertilizer amounts to half its value. Farm labor is considerably cheaper this year than it was last, \$2.50 a day being a good average. But it is more difficult to secure. Some sections are experiencing a positive shortage. Certain sections in the district are noticeably short of hogs and beef cattle. The dairy industry throughout the district seems to be in good condition. The supply of milk is adequate, and the excellent system of distribution, together with an advertising campaign, has increased consumption to a considerable degree. Every effort is being made to reduce seasonal fluctuations in both demand and production and to put the industry on a more stable basis." Atlanta -- "Information received from the State departments of agriculture indicate that, except in Georgia, considerably more commercial fertilizer has been used in making the crops this season than last." Chicago -- "A general canvass of the district shows that conservatism is being exercised in purchases of new machinery. Reports from sixty-nine farmers support this belief. More active buying was reported in some sections." Minneapolis -- "In this district the month is characterized by a movement of farm products to market greater than normal and at rising prices, while manufacturing and building operations have increased, giving practically full employment to labor. This has been reflected in a greater use of credit facilities, which remain amply sufficient to finance this activity. The marketing movement of farm products was noteworthy in May. Hogs and calves moved to market much more rapidly than normal for this season, but the sheep movement declined. Grain receipts were abnormally large in May, with the largest increases shown in corn, oats and rye. Cash prices for these products increased generally in May, with the greatest gains in grains and moderate gains in all live stock except hogs and lambs. City consumers experienced a slight increase in the prices of articles included in a typical family budget." Dallas -- "An undertone of increasing confidence has been the dominant feature of trade reports received during the past month from all parts of the Southwest. This optimistic feeling is somewhat tempered, however, by the uncertainty that surrounds the outcome of the new cotton crop, which, under the handicap of a late start and affected by weather conditions that tend to favor the activities of the boll weevil, is the source of much concern just now to the business and banking interests of the district, as well as to the farmers themselves. Most of the implements being sold at the present time are for use in the cultivation of row crops. So far the demand for harvesting machinery has been very light and rather disappointing." (From bulletins)



Agriculture
in Wisconsin

The First Wisconsin National Bank says in its business comment July 1: "The researches of the Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry prove quite clearly that there was no discrimination against agriculture in the distribution of credit. The expansion of loans and discounts during the period covered by credit stringency was fully as great in agricultural as in industrial districts. The situation in the Seventh Federal Reserve district, of which Wisconsin is a part, is typical. During the period from May 4, 1920 to April 28, 1921, loans and discounts of banks in agricultural counties decreased only 2.37 per cent while their deposits fell off 19 per cent. To meet this situation, the banks in country districts had to borrow heavily. Their borrowings from the Federal Reserve during the above period increased 45 per cent, and borrowings from correspondents jumped 98 per cent. The deposits of these correspondent banks in the larger centers fell 12 per cent during the above period and their loans and discounts only 6.28 per cent. So in order to accommodate country banks, they borrowed heavily from the Federal Reserve and from their correspondents in the great financial centers of the country."

Butter
Legislation

Chicago Dairy Produce for July 11 publishes a letter written to Representative Voigt by H.C.Larson, State Secretary, Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association, regarding the Haugen bill. In this Mr. Larson says: "The bill came as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. In my opinion the quiet manner in which the bill in question has been prepared, its phraseology and introduction, has every earmark as being of the large centralized creamery concoction. Certain it is that it did not originate with the local or cooperative creameries. The terms of the bill proposes a flat fat standard of 80 per cent for butter, making no provision for a tolerance, therefore, if the bill in its present form becomes a law, its enforcement in the courts without a doubt will result in the production of butter containing 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below 80 per cent fat before a conviction can be secured. This has been the experience of the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the fat standard of $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for butter. A law providing for an absolute minimum 80 per cent fat content for butter is sufficient and will take care of the moisture proposition. Such a law only would be fair and just to every butter manufacturer. Therefore, you are urged to use your best effort to amend bill H.R.12053 so that after all tolerances have been allowed for, the minimum fat standard shall not fall below 80 per cent and also to eliminate the provision regarding the moisture content of butter."

Butter
Storage

Chicago Dairy Produce for July 11 says: "The increase in the production of butter, which has been apparent for some time, is reflected in the reports of storage holdings in the four cities which are now nearly 1,000,000 pounds in excess of last year. This is the more startling when it is recalled that there was a shortage of nearly 8,000,000 lbs. May 31. The receipts during June were simply colossal and they are expected to continue large this month though of course there will be a seasonal falling off. Much of the excess storage was done the last week in June and close observers expect this heavy storage to continue during July."



Cotton
Prices

A Manchester (Eng.) dispatch to The Manufacturers Record for July 13 says: "During the past month cotton prices in Lancashire have displayed a distinct upward movement and in his Cotton Trade Circular published this week Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall, of Manchester, gives the index number for the general average of current cotton values as 197., and advance of 13 points compared with a month ago, and bringing the figure to the level existing at the end of last year. Twelve months ago the index was 175. The ruling price of each commodity at the outbreak of the late war represents the basis of 100 in each case. On the month Egyptian cotton has risen 20 points to 232, and Egyptian yarn, 15 points to 181. American cotton at 194 registers an advance of 18 points, and a 10 point rise has occurred in American yarn, making the figure 205. In cloth prices the hardening tendency has not been quite so pronounced as the appreciation on the month is only 4 points from 170 to 174."

Foodstuffs
to Germany

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co., packers, gave his approval July 12 to the shipment of more than ten million pounds of food products to Germany. The value of the shipments will be about \$1,750,000, or, approximately 1,000,000,000 marks, based on current exchange. (Chicago dispatch to press, July 13.)

Future
Trading
Act

The Wall Street Journal for July 13 says in an editorial: "In a few days the Senate will be called upon to consider the new Capper-Tincher bill to regulate a few of the grain exchanges of the country. There are several objections to the bill, and not the least of which is the barefaced attempt to pervert the congressional authority over interstate commerce in order that the law-making body may evade the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. The first Capper-Tincher bill sought to accomplish its purpose through the power to tax. But the Supreme Court held the law to be unconstitutional. Made somewhat wiser by that decision the authors of the new bill have attempted to bring it within the court's decision relating to the stockyards case and effect their purpose by declaring that business on boards of trade and exchanges dealing in grain futures is an obstruction to interstate commerce. By legislating this statement of fact they hope to evade the Constitution, and fool the Supreme Court, and in effect they would destroy the grain markets of the country. It is doubtful if a court will agree that a fact can be established by legislative decree, such as declaring that a transaction within a state is interstate, or that a horse is a pig. It is doubtful also if a court would hold that such transactions in grain are interstate commerce on the floors of seven exchanges of the country and not on all the others that do practically the same business. Interstate commerce is not one thing when carried on by one man and another when done by a different person. ... A grain exchange is an obstruction to commerce. But if it admits to membership the agent of a cooperative association so that all the business of that association can be handled for practically nothing and an unlawful rebate made to the members, the obstruction is removed. What a pitiful example of duplicity!"

Grain Export

A dispatch from Baltimore to to-day's press states that indications are for an increase of full loadings with grain at that port. Two are from Rotterdam and are scheduled to return with a full cargo of grain.

Marketing
Institution
Products

The American Agriculturist for July 8 says in an editorial: "Products raised on the farms of colleges, schools of agriculture, or state and county institutions, which are maintained by public funds, should be sold on the large wholesale markets where they may compete with the products of the world, and not on local markets to compete with nearby producers, who, through taxation at least, contribute to the support of the institution. Local producers in the vicinity of the state schools and colleges raise the objection that the institution is operating as one of their competitors. It is most unfortunate that this is so, for friendliness and cooperation should exist without hindrance between the farmer and the school. But there is no getting around the fact that in order to function to the greatest degree of efficiency the colleges and schools of agriculture must enter the field of production, but only to a degree where production is necessary for teaching the students. ... However, this does not mean that the colleges and schools of agriculture should produce to the exclusion of the local producer. There is no reason why the products of the farm should not be placed on the larger markets, where they enter regular trade channels and compete with farm products from all over the world. Instruction in improved marketing, scientific packing and shipping methods is really a neglected phase of college courses. The dairy department at Cornell has developed a plan which is operating in a most satisfactory manner. It manufactures high quality butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products. They are sold in a way which does not compete with the local farmer, but by cooperation with nearby farmers the marketing plan is a benefit."

Marketing
Legislation
in Louisiana

Modern Farming for July 10 says in an editorial: "It has been previously stated in the columns of Modern Farming that, with the exception of Florida, Louisiana was the only southern state which did not have an efficient law in its statutes to legalize modern, efficient, cooperative marketing as it is now being done by enlightened farmers. At the present session of the Louisiana Legislature, two bills were introduced to correct this condition. The legislators have prepared a substitute bill, incorporating the desirable features of both bills, and we are pleased to announce that it passed the House of Representatives without a single dissenting vote. The Senate accorded it similar action, and with the signature of the Governor this Act becomes a law, giving Louisiana the most up-to-date marketing law of any state in the Union, and enabling Louisiana farmers to intelligently and efficiently apply to their own conditions the principles of co-operative marketing which have proved so highly successful in other sections."

Wheat Tariff

The New England Farms for July 8 says in an editorial: "In securing the adoption of a thirty cent tariff on wheat, the organized farmers have once more demonstrated their power. The tariff has always been a vexatious question and now that the organized farmers of the country are for the first time having a voice in its provisions, it is imperative that the greatest care be taken that the steps which they are taking do not prove a boomerang which will work greater harm than otherwise. The wheat situation may result in benefiting one section of our Nation's agriculture at the expense of the other."

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 13: Chicago wheat market higher on apprehension black rust damage in spring wheat territory combined with less favorable outlook for early settlement rail strike. Cash market strong; milling demand fair. Corn trade active; prices influenced by wheat. Chicago September wheat higher at \$1.15 1/4; Chicago July corn higher at 64 1/2¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 Red Winter wheat \$1.18; No. 2 Hard Winter wheat \$1.20; No. 2 mixed corn 64¢; No. 2 yellow corn 65¢; No. 3 white oats 38¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa about 51¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas \$1; No. 1 Dark Northern wheat in central North Dakota \$1.22.

Chicago hog prices opened slow, mostly 10 to 15¢ lower, closing weak, better grades 15 to 25¢ lower others 25 to 40¢ lower. Strictly choice and prime beef steers steady to strong, others steady to 25¢ lower, mostly 10 to 15¢ off; butcher cows and heifers weak to 15¢ lower, others and canners and calves steady to 15¢ lower. Fat sheep and lambs fully 25¢ higher, bulk of sales \$8.75 to \$10.95; medium and good beef steers \$8.40 to \$10; butcher cows and heifers \$4.10 to \$9; feeder steers \$5.65 to \$7.75; light and medium weight veal calves \$8.50 to \$10; fat lambs \$12.75 to \$13.75; feeding lambs \$12 to \$13; yearlings \$9 to \$12; fat ewes \$5.25 to \$8.

Potato markets generally weaker most eastern markets. Virginia Eastern Shore cobblers \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$4.50 to \$4.75 in other leading cities. Virginia Norfolk \$3 to \$3.25 in New York. Cantaloupes slightly lower most leading markets. California Salmon Tints standards 45's ranging \$2.25 to \$2.50, reaching \$2.75 in Boston and Cincinnati. Peaches weaker for early varieties, steady to firm for Elbertas. Georgia sixes and bushel baskets Hileys and Belles \$2 to \$2.50 reaching \$2.75 in Boston.

Apples generally steady. Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey yellow transparents \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel basket. Watermelons weaker eastern markets. South Carolina Tom Watsons medium sizes \$200 to \$300 bulk per car, firm Pittsburgh and Chicago \$200 to \$400.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 37 1/2¢; Boston 37 1/2¢; Philadelphia 38¢; Chicago 35 1/2¢.

Prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets: Twins 19 1/2¢; Daisies 20¢; Double Daisies 19 3/4¢; Young Americas 20¢; Longhorns 20 1/4¢; Square Prints 21¢.

Spot cotton up 27 points, closing at 22.79¢ per lb. New York July futures up 35 points. (Prep. by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and
Railroads

	Average closing price	July 13	July 12	July 13, 1921
20 Industrials	94.65	94.88	67.85	
20 R.R. stocks	86.47	86.95	70.96	

(Wall St. Jour., July 14.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

A summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureaus.

Vol. VI, no. 12.

Section 1.

July 15, 1922.

Rail Strike

The Associated Press reports from Chicago to-day: "The issues involved in the railway shopmen's strike were clearly defined and discussed at length, but no conclusions were reached at a conference July 14 between representatives of the railroads, the United States Railroad Labor Board, according to statements issued by Hooper, of the board, and B.M. Jewell, of the shopmen."

Coal Strike Projected flat July 15.)

A virtual ultimatum was served on President Harding July 14 by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, that the President's proposal for peace in the coal industry would be rejected if it provided for a strike settlement in all coal fields. (Press,

President Harding to Protect Public

President Harding to Protect Public Capital and labor that President Harding, in council with his Cabinet, had determined to invoke the extra-legal authority of his office to keep trains moving and to restore normal coal production, even though impeachment proceedings might await him for going beyond the written letter of the printed statutes of Congress. It was made known the President would not hesitate, if he believed the national emergency justified such a course in behalf of the public welfare, to take over railroads and coal mines, and have the Government operate them in the public interest. Prompt settlement of the two strikes is demanded by him. (Phila. Ledger, July 15.)

Muscle Shoals

Orders were received July 14 by army officers at Muscle Shoals to resume construction work on Wilson Dam No. 2 at once, using the unexpended portion of the appropriations originally e new appropriation of \$7,500,000 becomes available October 1. ly 15.)

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry will meet to-day to vote without further debate on the question of reporting to the Senate for final consideration one of the offers for development of the Government's properties at Muscle Shoals. (Press, July 15.)

Cotton Legislation

Senator Dial gave notice in the Senate July 14 that at the first opportunity he would move to discharge the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry from further consideration of his bill relating to cotton futures. (Press, July 15.)

Section 2.

Agricultural
Financing

The War Finance Corporation has tentatively approved the following applications for advances to assist in the orderly marketing of cotton: Arkansas Farmers Union Cotton Growers Association-- \$1,000,000; Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association -- \$3,000,000; South Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association -- \$10,000,000; North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association -- \$10,000,000. It is expected that only a portion of the amounts authorized will be advanced by the corporation and that the banks in the interested districts will do the major part of the financing for these associations. (W.F.C. press statement, July 12.)

British Bank
Rate Cut

A cable from London to The New York Times of July 14 states that the English bank rate was reduced July 13 to 3 per cent, which is the lowest since the outbreak of the war.

Business
Conditions

The Federal Reserve Board says in the mid-year statistical issue of its bulletin, dated July: "The course of events during the past year indicates the practical completion of the downward movement of business from the peak which was reached in May, 1920, and suggests that the low point was probably touched at or near the beginning of the year 1922. The work of the past half year, therefore, represents in a broad way the first definitely upward swing of the movement toward normal conditions. ... The outstanding features of the economic development during the month of June have been the continued and noteworthy increase in the physical volume of production and a continuance of the advance in prices noted for the month of May, the wholesale price index number of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showing an increase of five points for that month. Prices in Great Britain also show an increase, the index number compiled by the Federal Reserve Board for international comparison advancing four points, as compared with an increase of nine points in the similarly constructed number for the United States."

Butter
Legislation

The Wisconsin Farmer for July 13 says in an editorial: "In a former editorial on the bill before Congress fixing the legal butter fat standard we said that the good point about the proposed law was to bring order out of chaos and fix a uniform standard to which conflicting standards might conform. Yet in later thought on the measure, which Mr. Haugen has offered in Congress, it is plainly evident that to fix the standard at 80 per cent does not allow fully for the natural tolerance which must be given, due to human error. In brief, then, it seems that Wisconsin wants the Federal bill amended so that after all tolerance is allowed for, the minimum fat standard shall be 80 per cent and no lower: and that the provision regarding the 16 per cent moisture in butter be entirely cut out of the measure. This is what organized dairymen want their representatives to vote for, and nothing else."

Soviet to
Import
New Crops

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin to press July 14 says: "In a desperate effort to raise funds to save the communist system, the bolshevist autocracy in Russia is planning to export a considerable part of the coming crops of that unfortunate country which is just emerging from the unprecedented famine of 1921-22. The American Relief Administration is still fighting starvation on the Volga."

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products July 14: Chicago July wheat market lower on favorable weather and increased country offerings. Less strength in cash market. Export demand only fair. Corn firm on strength in cash corn market. Exporters after cash corn. Country offerings corn small early but Illinois and Iowa sold more freely on advance. Chicago September wheat lower at \$1.13 3/4; September July corn lower at 64 7/5¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.17; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.19; No. 2 mixed corn 65¢; No. 2 yellow corn 66¢; No. 3 white oats 38¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa 52¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas \$1.

Chicago hog market opened fairly active on good lights and light butchers mostly 15 to 25¢ lower, closing weak mostly 25¢ lower on better grades lights and light butchers, others 30 to 50¢ lower, bulk of sales \$8.55 to \$10.65; Beef steers mostly steady at \$8.40 to \$10.00; butcher cows and heifers uneven at \$4.00 to \$9.00; veal calves steady to 25¢ lower at \$8.25 to \$10.00; fat lambs \$12.85 to \$14.00.

Virginia Eastern Shore Cobblers down 50 to 75¢ New York at \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl. some poor stock, steady to firm Philadelphia and Baltimore at \$2.50 to \$3, other markets \$4 to \$4.50. Norfolk section stock \$2 to \$2.50 New York and Baltimore. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watsons watermelons stronger for large sizes ranging \$200 to \$250 bulk per car medium size New York, \$85 to \$140 f.o.b. shipping points. Texas stock \$65 to \$100 f.o.b. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes standards, 45's, \$2 to \$2.75 leading city markets. Arizona stock \$2.50 to \$3. South Carolina stock 75¢ to \$1 in New York. Georgia Elberta peaches, sixes and bu. baskets, mostly \$2.75 to \$3 Philadelphia \$2 to \$2.50, Pittsburgh \$3.50 to \$4. New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware early Yellow Transparent apples in bu. baskets, firm New York at \$1.75 to \$2.50, Boston and Pittsburgh \$1.75 to \$2. Illinois stock \$2 to \$2.35 Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Hay receipts fall off, particularly of better grades. Movement light, strike delaying shipping. Demand for wheatfeeds better, country demand light.

Closing prices 92 score butter: New York 37 1/2¢; Boston 37¹/₂¢; Philadelphia 38¢; Chicago 35 1/2¢.

Prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets July 13: Twins 19¹/₂¢; Daisies 20¢; Double Daisies 19 3/4¢; Young Americas 20¢; Longhorns 20 1/2¢; Square Prints 21¢.

Spot cotton down 9 points, closing at 22.71¢ per lb. New York July futures down 19 points at 22.42¢. (Prep. by the Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	July 14	July 13	July 14, 1921
	20 Industrials	94.96	94.65	67.25
	20 R.R. stocks	86.24	86.47	70.32

(Wall St. Jour., July 15.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

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LIBRARY

Section 1.

July 17, 1922.

Vol. VI, no. 13.

Muscle Shoals

* JUL 25 1922 *

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry July 15 refused to favorably report a plan for developing the Government's \$106,000,000 project at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and left the question to be settled on the floor of the Senate. All proposals submitted to the committee, including those of Henry Ford, the Alabama Power Company, and that offered by Senator Norris, committee chairman for Government development and operation, were rejected by a majority of the committee. Henry Ford's tender came the nearest to receiving a favorable report. It was rejected, 9 to 7, while the Norris proposal was voted down, 9 to 5. The other offers were disposed of without a record vote. (Assoc. Press, July 16.)

Rail Strike

A move by President Harding looking to further peace conferences in the rail strike was regarded last night as a matter of hours, according to to-day's press.

Coal Strike

Representatives of the operators of the unionized bituminous coal fields, in conference at Washington July 16, intimated that unconditional acceptance of President Harding's proposal for arbitration was not favored by a majority of the mine owners. (Press, July 17.)

The National Situation

The New York Times to-day says in an editorial: "It has become ridiculous and preposterous for Senators to worry the President with their legislative tangles and party anxieties. The tasks now thrust upon him make theirs sink into nothingness."

Alongside the coal strike and the railway trouble, the tariff looks positively silly, the bonus like a mad freak, and the ship subsidy more fantastically foolish than ever. All this small dust in the balance is to be swept aside when issues that touch the authority of the Government and the very life of the Nation are being weighed. The rejection by the mine workers of President Harding's offer of arbitration and a commission to reorganize the soft coal industry is based, not upon reason shown, but upon stark power. Their demand is that the owners, the public and the Government give in to them first and do the investigating and arbitrating afterward. Their tacit assumption is obvious. It is that the country is now on such short rations of coal and so afraid of what the winter may bring that it will submit to anything. But certainly the Government of the United States can not yield to terrorism. One thing it can make clear. This is that it will throw the amplest protection around any men who are willing to do the work of mining coal or transporting food and merchandise over the railroads. . . ."

Section 2.

Agricultural
Financing

The War Finance Corporation has tentatively approved the application of the Georgia Cotton Growers Cooperative Association for an advance of not to exceed \$5,000,000 for the purpose of financing the orderly marketing of cotton. It is expected that only a portion of the amount approved will be advanced by the corporation and that the banks in the interested districts will do the major part of the financing for the association. (W.F.C. press statement, July 13.)

Filled Milk
Bill

The Ohio Farmer of July 15 says in an editorial: "All who sell milk as well as all who drink it should get behind their senators and help them to reach the conclusion that their vote should favor the Voigt bill. ... The trouble with the American dairy industry is that there has been too much milk. The use of filled milk damages the dairy industry by cutting down the demand for real milk. There is no excuse for making the synthetic product because there is plenty of real milk. ... Those who make shoddy, those who make oleomargarine and those who make oiled milk as well as other makers of articles that are to be sold as substitutes for something better, continually fall back on the defense that their product makes it possible for the poor working man to save money. The real argument for such goods is that they make it possible for their manufacturers to make money. In most cases if the dealer does not deceive the buyer, the buyer deceives himself, because when he uses oleo he thinks butter; when he buys oiled milk he thinks whole milk, and when he buys shoddy cloth he thinks 'all wool.' Is it fair to our stomachs and our bodies and our pocketbooks to deceive ourselves in this manner? The filled milk bill and the truth-in-fabrics bill should be passed, and the laws to control the oleomargarine industry must be enforced. It is in the interest of the people at large."

Forestation

The Wall Street Journal for July 14 says in an editorial entitled "Tell It With Trees": "'Seventy Years of Service' is the heading to an anniversary program that has just come to this office. It is that of the Rock Island system which, on October 10, will celebrate its seventieth birthday. In the program is one item that should appeal to all municipalities, owners of homes, employers of labor, social workers, and everyone who has the betterment of the people at heart. This is a plan to plant anniversary trees at suitable points on the system as a means of beautifying station grounds; also to plant honor trees to retired employees, etc. This idea of the Rock Island should be amplified throughout the country. The man who, on farm or elsewhere, beautifies his home surroundings takes one of the first steps towards success. It is a fact also to be noted that on the prairie farms of the West and Southwest the farmers who are making a success of their business almost invariably are among those who are planting trees and getting more out of life. And in the towns and cities also the most progressive are always those with parks and playgrounds. Then there is an economic feature to this plan that represents untold millions. This is the matter of forestation. Our civilization depends upon lumber. The farmers alone consume half the lumber produced every year. Take it away from them and the towns and cities would starve. There is not an industry in the country that is not in

July 17, 1922.

some way based upon lumber. Our consumption is equal to that of all the rest of the world, and we are using it now three or four times as fast as it is growing. It will not be long before the supply will be gone. In fact, the southern pine will not last ten years more. Forestation, the planting of trees on farms and in waste places and the preservation of standing timber is of importance to our national life. This plan of anniversary planting should be the starting point of a nation-wide interest in the planting of trees."

Freight Rates

The Ohio Farmer for July 15 says: "A decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission has just been made public that will mean a substantial saving in freights on mixed shipments of live stock. Thus it will be of particular benefit to cooperative shippers who have been penalized in the past for not shipping straight carloads. The rule goes into effect August 19, 1922, and applies to the lines of the principal carriers throughout the country. This is a big victory for live-stock shippers."

The National Stockman and Farmer for July 15 says: "Another decision reduces minimum carload weights on sheep and lambs. Both decisions, which jointly will save shippers four or five million dollars a year, are the results of appeals made and maintained by the National Livestock Exchange."

Fruit Prices
in California

Opening prices of the 1922 California fruit pack were slightly higher as a rule than the opening quotations of the previous year but materially lower than the opening figures of 1920, according to an announcement made July 14 by the California Packing Corporation. The advance in this year's prices was caused by the rather unexpected rise in the cost of raw products, according to C.H. Bentley, vice president. Fruit crop conditions were disappointing, particularly cherries and apricots, and almost exorbitant prices were paid in some instances (Press, July 15.)

Radio Committee
Formed

At the request of the Secretary of Commerce, each of the ten Government departments has appointed a representative on an Interdepartment Advisory Committee on Governmental Radio Broadcasting. There are in addition representatives of the Office of the Chief Coordinator (Bureau of the Budget), and the U.S. Shipping Board. The Department of Agriculture is represented by W.A. Wheeler, Radio Development Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The chairman of the committee is Dr. S.W. Stratton, and the secretary is Dr. J.H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Laboratory, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. In accordance with recommendations of the committee, an experimental system of Government broadcasting by "primary" broadcast stations has been established, utilizing only previously existing Government stations and equipment. (Commerce Dept. press statement, July 17.)

Ice Tariff
Rates

The Journal of Commerce for July 12 says: "In rejecting the committee's rates of duty on rice and adopting those set by the House the Senate has yielded to pressure from three or four rice-growing states. This action of the Upper Chamber is unfortunately in line with much that it has been doing in the past week or two. Facts are all too likely to be lost sight of in spirited and selfish controversies of this sort. It is well, therefore, to remind ourselves once more of the



true inwardness of this situation. As for rice, in 1914 we raised some 650,000,000 pounds and exported about 18,000,000 pounds, drawing 125,000,000 pounds from abroad, chiefly the Orient. During the half a decade of low duties immediately following that date a remarkable change took place. In 1920 we produced nearly 1,500,000,000 pounds of rice and exported about 400,000,000 pounds. Our imports amounted only to about 50,000,000 pounds. In short, our production more than doubled, our exports were multiplied by more than 20, while our imports were more than cut in half. Nor has the emergency tariff of 1921 had any appreciable effect upon this situation. Production was off a little in 1921 -- but for obvious reasons that can hardly be attributed to tariff action. Exports in that year reached the 600,000,000 mark, while imports continued to decline at about the same rate that they had been doing during the years of the Underwood act. As to prices, there was a sharp decline in the fall of 1920, and it continued through several months of 1921. True, they began to stiffen somewhat at about the time that the emergency tariff act took effect, but so did the London, Burma and Siam quotations. What benefit under these circumstances can the rice farmers expect from rates such as those now proposed? These House duties are measurably above the emergency act rates. But even so, assuming competitive conditions, what good can come of any tariff on an article which is produced in this country 25 per cent or more in excess of our consumptive capacity? Our imports are now only one-tenth of those of 1914 and less than 3 per cent of our exports. It was charged on the floor of the Senate that domestic growers are so strongly organized that they are able to control prices. If they are in a position to fasten monopoly prices upon the consumer the tariff that makes such a situation possible is obviously a most reprehensible measure."

Russian Relief

Secretary Hoover's report to the President on American measures for Russian famine relief states that 788,878 tons (140 shiploads) of food and medicine was provided; \$59,500,000 was mobilized; 3,250,000 children and 5,300,000 adults are being fed by the American Relief Administration; several millions have been inoculated; loss of life has been stopped, and famine and plague are under complete control. The report says, further: "It is too early to give an accurate opinion as to the results of this August harvest. The Soviet authorities have announced that it will be ample for next year. It is certain that the famine region will produce three or four times the quantity of food it did last harvest, mostly due to the large shipments of seed. It also appears that climatic conditions are more favorable to the harvest from the remaining area of Russia than they were last year. The degeneration of agriculture does not, however, promise much hope of surplus."

Tariff Legislation

New York Commercial for July 14 says: "In discussing 'Internationalism in Industry' in the Old Colony Magazine, Sir Charles W. Macara says the people are beginning to see that the whole world is interdependent and that we can not injure one member of the international body without injuring all the rest. With the recognition of this great economic truth may come eventually the sense of the futility of interfering in any way with the freedom of trade between the various countries of the world. He cites in illustration of the boomerang effect of such interference that 'before the war Germany bought palm

KERNELS in large quantity from our colonies in West Africa for the purpose of manufacturing oil cake and margarine.' The British Government, Sir Charles says, misled by a few stupid tariff reformers, thought to make 'the foreigner pay' and imposed a duty of 2 pounds a ton on this native product. 'The result is that Germany is now unable to buy at the increased price and the poor natives, in turn, are robbed of the money they formerly spent on cotton goods.' This illustration shows also how foolish it is for politicians to interfere with economic laws as they obtain between nations. Senator Edge proclaimed on Tuesday that he would not vote for a tariff bill that might cause national disaster. In so announcing on the Senate floor, he said he could not support a bill whose enactment might lead to further diminution of our foreign trade -- a bill which, he said, had been framed along lines 'so hard and fast that he feared for the result to the American people.' ... Senator Edge is on solid ground. Few men in Congress, and not many out of Congress, understand the tariff problem. We have come to a point in our international relations when exceedingly great care should be taken in adjusting the tariff. The interdependence of the nations is greater than it ever was. The peculiar conditions now thwarting the most expert endeavors to bring international trade to a basis whereupon solid prosperity can rest are such as baffle the best economists. How, then, can we expect to join with the rest of the world in the laying of a solid trade structure when we ignore, or at least lightly consider, these conditions? It is proper to protect our industries, but it is foolish to protect them to the point of making the purchase of many of our own products virtually prohibitive among ourselves."

Section 3.

Department of
Agriculture

The Ohio Farmer for July 15 says: "On July 1 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture was officially born. It is perhaps the most comprehensive and most business-like merger that has taken place in this great department of our national Government. The scheme of the new bureau is tremendously broad, but under the good management to which it has been assigned it should give a good account of itself. Too much must not be expected at once, but Secretary Wallace says that after a little while devoted to getting the divisions in smooth running order they expect to be able to render effective service to the farmer from the economic standpoint. The new bureau deserves the active support of the farmers of America and they will welcome whatever the bureau can do in behalf of the farming business."

Section 4.

MEETINGS, HEARINGS AND VISITORS.

Dr. T. E. Munce, State Veterinary of Pennsylvania, will be at Dr. Mohler's office, Bureau of Animal Industry, on Tuesday, July 18.

Section 5.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 15: Chicago wheat trade not large to-day and prices held narrow range with good support on breaks and increased offerings on bulges but close was fractionally up mainly due apprehension rapid rust development spring wheat territory as result higher temperatures and buying by commission houses. Country offerings to arrive larger and considerable hedging pressure at times. Cash market firm but no indication any export business. Corn fractionally higher on buying by cash houses presumably against further sales to seaboard for export. Chicago September wheat higher \$1.14 1/4; Chicago September corn higher 65¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.18 1/2; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.19 1/2; No. 2 mixed corn 65 1/4; No. 2 yellow corn 66 1/4¢; No. 3 white oats 40¢. Average farm price: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa 52¢.

Spot cotton down 2 points, closing at 22.69¢. New York July futures down 4 points at 22.38¢.

Weekly Review.

Chicago grain prices lower first two days of week on favorable weather and restricted export demand, but the undertone during the remainder of the week was generally good.

Chicago hog prices dropped 20 to 40¢ during the week. Beef steers prices advanced 15 to 45¢; butcher cows and heifers firm to 25¢ higher, veal calves 25¢ net higher and feeder steers unchanged. Fat lamb prices steady to 10¢ higher, feeding lambs 50 to 65¢ higher; yearlings steady and fat ewes 55¢ to \$1 higher per 100 lbs. Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets were cattle and calves 27,430; hogs 2,447; sheep 29,396.

Potato prices lower during the week; supplies moderate; shipments increasing. Virginia Eastern Shore Cobblers down \$2.75 in New York, down 50¢ to \$1 other cities. Virginia Norfolk section stock down \$2.75 in New York. New Jersey cobblers slightly weaker New York and Philadelphia. Maryland Eastern Shore cobblers weak New York and Baltimore. Watermelons weaker in Eastern markets, up \$150 for large sizes in Chicago. Cantaloupes lower. California Salmon Tints down \$1 to \$1.50 eastern markets, steady Chicago. Arizona stock steady. North Carolina Green Meats weaker. Peach markets irregular for Georgia early varieties, steady to firm for Elbertas.

Butter market firm most of week; but easy at the close; fancy grades have been in heaviest demand. Cheese prices slightly lower on Wisconsin cheese board; market easier. Movement into storage continues as production is decreasing. Effect of hot weather on quality is increasing.

Spot cotton prices declined 15 points during the week. New York July futures down 25 points. (Prepared by the Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

	Average closing price	July 15	July 14	July 15, 1921
20 Industrials	95.35	94.96	67.44	
20 R.R. stocks	86.56	86.24	70.33	

(Wall St. Jour., July 17.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. VI, no. 14.

Section 1.

July 18, 1922.

Coal Strike
Situation

President Harding received the reply of the operators of the unionized bituminous coal fields yesterday afternoon, construed it as an acceptance by the majority of the principle of arbitration, and then 'invited' the operators to return to their mine properties and resume operation. In his response to the delegation of operators, the President declared "the freedom of action on the part of workmen and on the part of employers does not measure in importance with that of public welfare and national security." (Press, July 18.)

Rail Strike
Situation

Peace conferences between members of the United States Railroad Labor Board and the railway executives are resumed. Rail officials assert many thousand strikers returned to work on the last day given them to protect their seniority rights on many roads. J.C. Smock, vice president of the maintenance workers, estimated that 25,000 out of some 400,000 members of his union have struck without authorization. Strike sympathizers in Iowa who prevented wrecking crews from clearing tracks are warned by Federal officials not to interfere with interstate traffic. (Press, July 18.)

Live-Stock
Marketing

A dispatch from St. Paul to the press to-day states that an agreement has been reached by State and Federal authorities concerning control of the South St. Paul live-stock market. The State will continue to function until the Supreme Court hands

down a decision."

Cotton Cloth
Duties

The Senate July 17 adopted a committee amendment that the total duties on cotton cloths of any kind shall not exceed 45 per cent ad valorem. (Press, July 18.)

European
Financing

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris to The New York Times to-day states that the reduction of the German indemnity to 50,000,000,000 gold marks from the present total of 132,000,-000,000 and the cancellation of the French debt to England is the basis of a solution of the reparations question now being seriously discussed by French and British officials. A second dispatch says that the Reparation Commission at Paris was officially notified July 17 that Germany had deposited 32,000,000 gold marks in designated banks to meet her July 15 reparations payment.

Section 2.

**Butter
legislation** The Dairy Farmer for July 15 says in an editorial: "Only the three States, Idaho, Montana and Missouri, will fail to be favorably affected by the Haugen butter standard bill, and very likely these States will promptly revise their butter laws for the sake of national uniformity."

Corn Acreage Orange Judd Farmer for July 15 says in an editorial based upon the department's crop report: "Orange Judd Farmer continues to believe that the judgment of farmers themselves is the safest guide in crop distribution, and while it would have been pleased to see some reduction in corn acreage, it is confident that the aggregate wisdom of all is greater than the wisdom of any single man or group."

**Crop
Insurance** In an editorial on insurance legislation in Congress, The Economic World for July 15 says: "On the face of its terms, of course this joint resolution offered by Senator McNary has for its sole subject matter the investigation of the possibilities of country-wide crop insurance in the United States, organized under the auspices of the Federal Government and designed to provide any and all American farmers with protection against loss from the chief of the hazards to which they are exposed, namely, the partial or total destruction of their crops by unfavorable weather, the depredations of insects and the entire list of causes that adversely affect agricultural production. Despite this appearance of the measure, however, there are reasons for thinking that the introduction of the resolution is really an expedient for the revival of Congressional interest in the bill for the creation of rural credit societies, known as the McFadden-Kenyon bill, which caused no inconsiderable stir when it was urged upon both Houses of Congress about a year ago, but of which little has recently been heard. It will be remembered that an essential feature of this bill was -- and is, since the project has been by no means abandoned by its proponents -- the creation not only of a Federally supported and controlled Rural Credit Society with a far-flung system of executive, branch and commune offices and rural credit associations covering the entire country, but also a huge insurance organization, to be known as the Liberty Insurance League, empowered to write any and every kind of insurance but primarily designed to operate in conjunction with the Rural Credit Society and its constituent local credit associations. ... Something of all this, we opine, is really in the background of Senator McNary's joint resolution for the creation of a commission to investigate the practicability of governmentally administered crop insurance in the United States. The main matter at the moment, however, seems to us to be that there should be no misapprehension as to the probably ultimate purpose of the measure which Senator McNary is seeking to have Congress adopt."

**Dairy
Advertising
Campaign** Butter, Cheese & Egg Journal for July 12 says: "For the first time in the history of the dairying industry a concerted effort to enlarge the market for dairy products through a carefully planned and thoroughly sustained advertising campaign of national scope is to be undertaken with the full force of Wisconsin's farm leadership behind it. A thorough canvass will be made of all farmers, buttermakers and cheese producers in the State and each will be urged to contribute toward the campaign the milk he produces or uses on one day."

Farm Credits

Farm and Breeder for July 15 says in an editorial: "With good crops and the enlarged outlook that comes from hopeful markets, farmers will be needing better credit facilities to carry on the improvements that spell efficiency in production. There is no question of securities; the need now is for more satisfactory ways of financing the forward-looking farmer who is not satisfied to stand still. One of the most important steps in this program of improved credit facilities for farmers, is the increase of the loan limit of the Federal Farm Loan banks from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The need for this action by Congress is apparent to any one who studies the situation. There are many farms that would be ample security for the larger figure quoted, where the present maximum allowed by law is quite inadequate. The basis of the loan limit should be the security offered and not an arbitrary sum that bears no relation to the needs of the borrower and his ability to carry the loan."

New England Farms for July 15 says: "The most curious thing about the farm-credit problem in the United States to-day is an apparent unanimity of opinion that it differs from all other kinds of credit problems. The country long has been accustomed to merchant and manufacturer borrowing, but because wholesale farmer-borrowing is fairly new it seems to be a different problem. The difference is only in degree. When ten farmers in a community of fifty want \$100 to \$300 loans each year, nobody pays much attention to it, except local bankers who see that the loans are paid. But when forty farmers out of fifty are asking credit, and communities are multiplied by townships, counties, and states, the problem takes on national importance. Whatever solution of the national problem may be reached, it will not be successful if it does not take into consideration three factors properly entering into every credit problem. It has been intimated that all such problems are alike in essence, and in meeting them all there must be considered these three factors in relation to the man who seeks the credit: Character, Industry, Ability."

The Progressive Farmer for July 15 says: "For the production and marketing of crops, loans for a term of 8 to 12 months are essential, while the producer of live stock -- not the feeder -- needs credit for a period of one to three years. Some permanent agency should be created, which provides the crop and live-stock producer with credit which runs for a term equal to that of his turn over. In the very nature of things, agriculture can not be effectively served by financial agencies built to serve the needs of business concerns that are satisfied with credit extensions of thirty to sixty days."

Farm Trans-
portation in
New Jersey

The American Agriculturist for July 15 says in an editorial entitled "Broadening the Markets": "There is a group of truck growers on the fertile muck lands of Sussex County, N.J., who have just recently broadened the scope of their markets by securing a fast freight service for perishables into Newark and New York markets. For years these market gardeners and farmers have been limited in the sale of their crops to nearby markets, because they could not secure transportation for perishable crops across the State in less than 30 to 40 hours. The results came from a series of conferences between farmers and railroad officials, and now their perishable products will be placed in New York City within eight hours. This is a victory which the growers believe very significant. Some of the New York farmers in Orange County, who live on the muck land and market gardening areas

likewise benefit. The railroads have even gone so far as to agree to place cars at isolated stations where farmers will combine on one day to send 5,000 pounds or more of produce to one destination. For the most part, a victory such as this must come from the farmers' initiative in opening up arrangements and agreeing to supply a definite bulk of products at an appointed time. The same result can be obtained elsewhere by growers whose markets are similarly limited. It is a problem for study by growers in many sections of our eastern territory and one for consideration at the next meeting or county organization.

Native Plant Conservation

The New York Times for July 15 says in an editorial: "Though the country is tolerably full of societies, there is room and welcome for the Society of the Preservation of Native New England Plants, just founded by the joint efforts of the Garden Club and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Its purpose is to teach the New England folk to protect native plants and wild flowers, to be careful and discriminating about cutting them, to let the rarer species alone, and to diffuse a knowledge of the habits of wild flowers and plants. Societies for these purposes are needed in every state, and especially in the urban states. Consider and deplore the perils of our native plants and flowers and the barbarous wickedness of too many motorists. Thus the native laurel is devastated immensely for decorative uses; butcher ruthlessly to make a Christmas holiday. . . ."

Packers' Decree

California Fruit News for July 8 says: "The effort before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, where the matter now is, to modify or vacate the much-discussed meat packers' consent decree of 1920, in which the so-called 'Big Five' in that line are restrained from engaging in unallied businesses, is opposed publicly and actively by several of the meat packing firms themselves. This, it would seem, ought to come pretty near squelching the effort started by one of the smaller canning firms in California (and to which most others are opposed), as some of the meat packers themselves feel that they are better off without any change."

Ship Subsidy

"A poll of the membership of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and the Iowa Farmers' Union shows that without any question Iowa farmers are overwhelmingly opposed to the ship subsidy bill now before Congress. In the Farm Bureau's referendum, one-third of the townships have reported, and the vote stands in the ratio of thirty to one against the measure. The total number of farmers who have registered themselves in favor of the measure is only 491. Fourteen thousand are against it." (Wallaces' Farmer, July 16.)

Tariff Making

In an editorial on Senator Frelinghuysen's amendment to the tariff bill, American Agriculturist for July 15 says: "Admitting also that the idea is a good one, the same as we have the Railroad Labor Board and other non-partisan commissions, the enormity of the duties before such a body warrants considerable serious thought. And it must be remembered that a tariff commission of three members was in existence under the Taft administration, but no one knows what happened to it. We are all from Missouri when it comes to these tariff solution ideas."

The Indiana Farmer's Guide for July 15 says: "The tariff on wheat has been fixed by the Senate at 30 cents a bushel and on various meats at about 2 cents a pound. From the opponents of these high tariff rates have come many severe condemnations. Certain leaders stated that the high wheat rates would cost the people of the United States about \$100,000,000 annually and Senator Walsh gave out figures that ran into the billions showing that on meat alone the tariff would be a tax of \$80 per family of six children. In gasping over such figures as the above, which are equally big and astonishing whether for or against the particular tariff question at issue, we sometimes wonder whence such figures come. Looking into the past we find but few figures, and these are not large, with the exception of wool, where the tariff on an agricultural product can be so authoritatively argued either one way or the other. In the case of wheat, Prof. B. H. Hibbard, agricultural economist at the University of Wisconsin, who has given considerable study to the subject of tariff as a marketing issue, makes this statement: 'The case (of tariff on wheat) is sufficiently complex, with the transportation factors, the by-products of milling, the differences in grades, rates of exchange and other miscellaneous complications, to enable the politicians to present some very plausible arguments, easily believed by those whose feelings tempt them in that direction.' Speaking of meat, he says: 'That we shall continue to produce meat for export is altogether possible, and just as surely as that is done a tariff on meat, while it may serve political purposes will be a minor factor in farmers' receipts.' The facts of the matter are: It is almost impossible to say what effect high tariff rates on agricultural products such as wheat and meat will have on prices to consumers in this country and on profits to the producers of the same. It is largely a matter of speculation. The tariff is an uncertain actor. It seldom works twice exactly the same way. For economists the present high tariff enactments will be an interesting experiment. As far as the farmer and the public are concerned, even an economist, much less a politician, can not say how much good or harm may be the result. It is nothing more than an economic, possibly a political, experiment, which will give a fuller knowledge of tariff 'do's' and 'don'ts' for the future."

Section 3.

The new Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which has been launched in the Department of Agriculture as one of the pet ideas of Secretary Wallace, is an excellent and constructive piece of work. As we understand it, this bureau is to be a headquarters for research work in finding production and distribution costs, and working out and interpreting all of the ramifying economic relationships of agriculture. Agriculture needs such information in its business, and heretofore it has been very difficult to obtain. We look forward to some valuable work from the new bureau. A thorough application of correct economics will do farmers and farm organizations a lot of good and save them a lot of grief." (Orange Judd Farmer, July 15.)

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 18; Chicago wheat market higher early but broke under general selling and liquidation. Cash wheat weaker and trading basis easier. Visible supply of wheat 15,309,000 bushels compared with 12,-849,000 bushels last year. Corn trade light and prices followed wheat. Visible supply of corn 25,652,000 bushels, as compared with 20,372,000 last year. Chicago September wheat higher at \$1.12; Chicago September corn higher at 64¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.14 1/2; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.16 1/2; No. 2 mixed corn 64 1/4¢; No. 2 yellow corn 64 3/8¢; No. 3 white oats 37¢.

Chicago hog market opened active on lights and light butchers, mostly 10 to 15¢, spots 20¢ higher, closed firm on same grades, mostly 10 to 20¢ higher, others steady to 15¢ lower, bulk of sales \$8.60 to \$10.80. Butcher cows and heifers steady at \$3.90 to \$9.00; veal calves weak to 25¢ lower at \$8.25 to \$9.75; fat lambs mostly 25¢ lower at \$12.50 to \$13.75.

Potatoes slightly weaker most eastern markets. Virginia Eastern Shore potatoes \$2 to \$3 per bbl, in New York. Norfolk section stock, \$2 to \$3.50 in eastern cities. Cantaloupes steady New York, Chicago and Boston, slightly weaker other markets. California Salmon Tints standards, 45's, \$2 to \$2.50 reaching \$3 in Cincinnati. Peaches generally firm. Georgia sixes and bushel baskets Belles mostly \$2 to \$2.75 eastern markets. Watermelons show weak tone in leading city markets. Georgia Tom Watsons medium sizes New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore \$200 to \$300 bulk per car. Apples lower eastern markets. New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland Yellow Transparents \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bu. basket in New York and Boston.

Hay receipts most markets light. Inquiries from interior increased and market developed a stronger tone. New hay dominating western markets though arrivals in eastern markets are still comparatively light. Prices of new hay rule from \$2 to \$4 below old hay. Feed situation quiet. Prices firm to higher because of light movement and better tendency particularly in western markets. Country demand remains poor.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 36 1/2¢; Boston 37¢; Philadelphia 37 1/2¢; Chicago 35¢.

Cheese markets steady with trading quiet. Prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets July 15: Twins 19 1/2¢; Daisies 20¢; Double Daisies 19 3/4¢; Young Americas 19 3/4¢; Longhorns 20 1/4¢; Square Prints 21¢.

Spot cotton down 46 points, closing at 22.23¢ per lb. New York July futures down 44 points at 21.94¢. (Prep. by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

	Average closing price	July 17	July 16	July 17, 1921
	20 Industrials	95.26	95.35	67.87
	20 R.R. stocks	86.55	86.56	70.70

(Wall St. Jour., July 18.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureaus.

Vol. VI, no. 15. F

Coal Strike
Situation

JUL 22 1922
ANNUAL
AND
ESTIMATES
WORLD

Rail Strike
Situation

Strike Legislation
Considered

Brazilian
Exposition

European
Financing

Section 1.

July 19, 1922

President Harding, in a telegram sent last night to 28 Governors, calls on them to cooperate in guarding coal mine and assures them full support of the Federal Government if the resources fail. (Press, July 19.)

Announcement by the Pennsylvania railroad that a mutual satisfactory wage agreement has been reached with its shopmen was considered by some railroad and union leaders to have had a clarifying effect on the entire situation, inasmuch as the Pennsylvania has insisted on dealing direct with its own men. A more favorable attitude toward railway strike peace developed last evening, when fear that the 400,000 maintenance of way employees might join the walkout of the shopmen, was virtually removed through action of the Railroad Labor Board. (Press, July 19.)

The first concrete plan for coping with the strike situation, evolved by members of Congress, will be discussed to-day at a conference to be attended by Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor. The virtually unanimous disposition of the legislators is to stand behind the President, for the present at least, and let his measures have the fullest test. (Wash. Herald, July 19.)

Secretary Hughes has decided to attend the Brazilian Centennial Exposition at Rio de Janeiro this fall as head of the honorary commission to be appointed by President Harding to represent the United States Government. The President will announce this week the other members of the honorary commission of five. The other members, it was said, will include an "outstanding" major general and an admiral. Secretary Hughes will make the trip to return the courtesy extended by the Brazilian Government at the time of the American Centennial Celebration in 1876, when the Brazilian Emperor came in person to the United States, since President Harding can not leave the country at this time. (Press, July 19.)

An expression from the International Committee of Bankers which met in Paris recently to consider the subject of the German loan, as to just what its attitude would be in the event the fundamental principles of the proposed plan were adopted is now being sought. Advocates of the scheme believe the bankers would be willing to reconvene immediately and reconsider the project of a vast loan to Germany if such a scheme were approved. (Phila. Ledger, July 19.)

Section 2.

Business and
Cattle Industry

In an editorial on "The Industrial Situation and the Cattle Market," The Breeder's Gazette for July 13 says: "Considering the prolonged coal strike and the logical influence which inactivity in that sphere of production exerts on beef consumption, the cattle industry appears to be in an excellent position, commercial values having actually advanced recently. There will be no beef famine, but with consumption at present volume under somewhat adverse conditions, it would seem that little apprehension need be entertained concerning a prompt market for the beef supply anticipated. The fact that killers are already competing with feeders for cattle carrying a veneer of beef, and that certain packers have gone afield to contract cattle for future delivery, tells its own story. When actual and impending labor troubles have been disposed of, an inevitable consummation, the underlying strength of the whole cattle industry, commercial and purebred, should be disclosed."

Corn Crop

In a review of the business situation, The Country Gentleman for July 22 says: "How does it come that industries that were so flat all last year and last winter have experienced an up turn? Naturally we must look for the answer to the farm -- our key industry. What farm product did it? Not wheat, for the record exports brought a low price. Not cotton, for the increase in price came after much of the crop had left the planter's hands. Not hay, for freight rates barred it from market. Not corn, for the price was scandalously low as everyone knows. It was none of these raw products, but the stand-bys from the farm factory -- meat, milk and eggs -- manufactured from the cheap hay and corn -- corn particularly. The price was low and there was a world of it, so the farmer fed it liberally, and the mountains of corn have melted down to mere hillocks of normal surplus. In the form of pork, beef, mutton, poultry and dairy products corn brought around a dollar a bushel and the dollar greased business a bit. So the great corn crop was not the disaster that some would have had us believe. A goodly supply of any basic commodity seldom is."

Cotton Marketing
in Alabama

Alabama cotton growers to the number of 11,375, representing an annual production of 169,000 bales, signed the Farm Bureau cotton marketing contract during the recent sign-up campaign, according to a complete tabulation of the results announced by officials of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. Based on the 1921 production, 29 per cent of Alabama's crop is under contract for cooperative marketing, placing Alabama ahead of all other southern States in this respect. (A.F.B.F. Weekly News Letter, July 13.)

Dairy Marketing
in Minnesota

The A.F.B.F. Weekly News Letter for July 13 says: "Cooperative creameries in Minnesota are saving \$10,000 every seven days by shipping their products at carlot freight rates through the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, Inc., direct to their New York sales office. Seventy cars of cooperative creamery butter are moving to the eastern market every week under the association marketing plan. These cars carry more than 2,000,000 pounds of butter."

Farm Census

The farm population of the United States on January 1, 1920, was 31,614,269, or 29.9 per cent of the total population of the country, according to returns of the last census announced July 17 by the Bureau of the Census. Of this number 31,350,640 were enumerated in rural territory and 255,629 on farms within cities and other incorporated communities having 2,500 or more inhabitants. The proportion of the farm population to the total in the various states ranged from 71 per cent in Mississippi to 2.5 in Rhode Island. (Press, July 18.)

Federal Wheat Scale

Grain Dealers Journal for July 10 says: "Many of the state grain dealers' associations have adopted resolutions protesting vehemently against the continued use of the Government's war time scale of discounts for off-grade wheat. Everyone recognizes that if such a scale of discounts had ever been fair and reasonable it should not be so considered under the present range of wheat values. Country wheat dealers should not tolerate the extortionate discounts levied on off-grade wheat of the last crop, and track sellers should have a clear understanding of what to expect in case their shipments fail to grade up to contract, otherwise they are sure to have many unexpected losses forced upon them. It is far safer to consign wheat of average quality."

Future Trading Legislation

Commercial West for July 15 says: "The grain trade openly welcomes any legislation that is fair and that will establish supervision which may prove beneficial to the industry, but it is not reasonable to expect that the control of markets, as proposed in the new Capper-Tincher bill, will receive approval of the trade. Lately boards of trade and chambers of commerce have been diligently at work cleaning house and driving from the trade the few pirates who cast discredit upon established grain-dealing methods. These organizations will support, and in the past have given substantial support, to any legislation possessing equity and characteristics that allow legitimate trading, but under the Capper-Tincher bill, if it is enacted into law, there will be so much to be complied with, and the restrictions will be such as to paralyze the grain and milling industry. The better judgment of our national law makers should be appealed to. They should be made to understand the evils that will arise from the passage of such a drastic, in fact unreasonable, measure. It is not yet too late to enter earnest protest against making this abominable bill a national law."

Marketing Tobacco

In a review of the year's activities of the Burley Tobacco Growers Association, A.F.B.F. Weekly News Letter for July 13 says: "There is little doubt in the minds of tobacco growers in Kentucky that the cooperative marketing of their crop pays them better than any other method they have ever tried. This cooperative association has done more than it claimed by actually obtaining prices more than double those of 1921 and by bringing prosperity to 55,000 growers of burley tobacco who were worse than bankrupt just a year ago. The splendid record of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association and these special achievements have placed the association in the front rank among American cooperative marketing organizations."

Tariff on Wheat

Commercial West for July 8 says: "Particularly is the North-west interested in this 30 cents a bushel tariff. The only wheat, to any extent, imported during past years has been from Canada. Very little Argentine wheat comes to the United States. During the war period a few cargoes of Australian wheat reached this country, were milled and forwarded to Europe on Great Britain's account. Small amounts of Manchurian wheat are reported to have reached the Pacific Coast; but the 30 cents a bushel duty is directed entirely against Canadian wheat and Canadian wheat is necessary to Minneapolis flour mills in order that they may continue to produce the kind of flour that will maintain its supremacy in the world's markets. From a milling standpoint wheat containing the greatest amount of gluten content is necessary in the milling of the finer flours. Some years ago wheat grown in Minnesota and North Dakota was notable for its gluten content. Conditions have changed, laboratory tests prove that the gluten content of much of the wheat now produced in the northern United States is lower than in the wheat produced in Canada. For this reason Canadian wheat generally commands a premium in the Minneapolis market. In fact, for years Minneapolis has paid farmers for wheat the highest prices in the world. Undoubtedly in the future the same rule will hold good. ... With the United States a creditor nation, and all indications pointing to the fact that the debtor nations must pay their debts with goods, it is a doubtful policy to build up a tariff wall which will possibly prevent these Nations from paying their obligations due us. A high protective tariff may be all right for a debtor nation, but it has yet to be demonstrated that it is an advantage to a creditor nation. While the farmer may receive a slightly higher price for his wheat under the new tariff rating, he will undoubtedly discover that, in the long run, the increased cost, caused by a high tariff, will result in an expense to him for which he is not compensated by the 30 cent a bushel duty on wheat."

2. The Journal of Commerce for July 13 says: "Examples of tariff logrolling in Congress multiply daily. The Senate has recently fixed the duty on wheat at 30 cents per bushel. Now we produce from 600,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, of which we export from 150,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels. Our imports even in 1920-21 were but 50,000,000 bushels. In other words, we send abroad something like 25 per cent of our output and draw, chiefly from Canada, never more than one-twentieth as much as we ourselves produce. As a matter of fact, only very limited sections of our wheat market can, in the nature of things, be affected by import duties. Spring wheat only -- and not all of that -- comes in domestic competition with Canadian grain. ... In short, only three or four states in the upper Mississippi Valley can possibly hope to have the prices of a part of their wheat crop raised somewhat by tariff action. Just what the amount of such an increase would be is problematical. But suppose it were to be the full extent of the duty, viz., 30 cents per bushel, Congress would then have succeeded in taking thirty or forty million dollars from the pockets of the consumers of the country and turning it over to a handful of farmers. ... A few agricultural articles, such as wool and sugar, can be 'protected' in the ordinary sense, but aid to the few producers is paid for by the many."

Wool Marketing
in Minnesota

The A. F. B. F. Weekly News Letter for July 6 says: "Cooperative marketing has added \$75,000 to the value of wool on Minnesota farms this year, country farm bureau officers are informed by the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation in an official statement. Estimating that half of the wool clip has passed out of the farmers' hands, the federation summarizes reports from widely separated parts of the State, in which country wool growers' associations declared that as soon as farmers made arrangements to pool their wool, prices offered in their communities suddenly went up four to eight cents a pound. Lowest prices are being paid to wool producers in communities where no steps have been taken to pool the 1922 clip."

 Section 3.
 MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 18: Chicago wheat prices fluctuated within narrow range. Small advance early on seaboard buying. Close was unchanged to fractional. Trade limited and outside interest lacking. Corn featureless with trade between locals. Chicago September wheat same at \$1.12; Chicago September corn lower at 63 3/4¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.15; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.18 1/2; No. 2 mixed corn 64 1/2¢; No. 2 yellow corn 64 1/2¢; No. 3 white oats 37¢. Closing future price: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa 5 1/2¢.

Chicago hog prices opened fairly active on better grades, mostly 10¢ to 20¢ higher, spots up more; closed mostly 10 to 15¢ higher on lights and light butchers others weak, about steady with Monday's average, bulk of sales \$8.65 to \$11.00; beef steers strong to a shade lighter at \$8.15 to \$10.10. Butcher cows and heifers \$3.90 to \$9.00; veal calves steady to strong at \$8.25 to \$9.75; stockers unchanged; fat lambs \$12.50 to \$13.60.

Peaches slightly weaker New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, steady to firm other markets. Georgia sixes and bushel baskets Elbertas ranging generally \$3 to \$3.50. Cantaloupes steady to firm New York, slightly weaker other markets. California Salmon Tints standards 45's generally \$2 to \$2.50. South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes, \$200 to \$325 bulk per car New York, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, \$170 to \$400 Baltimore and Chicago. Virginia Eastern Shore Cobblers ranging \$2.50 to \$3 New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$3.75 to \$4 other markets, reaching \$4.25 Chicago. New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland Yellow Transparent apples \$1.50 to \$1.75 New York and Boston.

Spot cotton up 9 points, closing at 22.34¢ per lb. New York July futures up 2 points at 21.96¢. (Prep. by Bur. Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and
Railroads

	Average closing price	July 18	July 17	July 18, 1921
20 Industrials	96.53	95.26	68.64	
20 R. R. stocks	86.50	86.55	71.45	

(Wall St. Jour., July 19.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY DIGEST

Summary of news, particularly of an economic character, bearing upon the work of the Department. Prepared in the Press Service, Office of the Secretary, with the cooperation of the Bureau.

Vol. VI, no. 16.

Section 1.

July 20, 1922.

Agitation

Money loaned to farmers on mortgages would be exempt from income taxes under a bill introduced by Senator McCumber, chairman of the finance committee. (Press, July 20.)

Senator Gooding in a prepared speech advocated a complete embargo against the importation of manufactured articles that can be produced in the United States as the only solution of the problem of unemployment. (Press, July 20.)

Coal Strike

pledges of State protection for a resumption of mining were given President Harding yesterday by Governors of coal-producing States, replying to his appeal for cooperation in insuring the Nation's fuel supply, except the chief executives of North Carolina and Maryland. No response had been received at the White House from the Governor or the acting Governor of Illinois up to a late hour. (Press, July 20.)

Rail Strike

All efforts to bring about peace between the railroads and their striking shopmen have failed, Chairman Hooper of the United States Railroad Labor Board announced last night. "As there does not seem to be any probability of reconciling the antipodal views of the carriers and the men on the question at issue, the labor board and none of its members are now engaged in any further efforts along that line." At the same time the statement pointed out that virtual agreement had been reached between the rail heads and the strike leaders on all of the five points in dispute except that of the return to the workers of their seniority rights—a question which was not originally in dispute between the roads and their men. (Press, July 20.)

International
Debt

An Associated Press dispatch from London July 19 says: "Statements in the house of commons that the British debt to America would certainly be paid and that a commission is proceeding to Washington to arrange the details of time and manner of payment are believed here to indicate an early settlement of the whole matter of international indebtedness."

Section 2.

Agricultural
Reference

The Journal of Commerce for July 19 says: "The American Cotton Association, of which J. S. Van-
namaker is president, has addressed to President Harding a suggestion for a call by the President of an
international agricultural conference for the dis-
cussion of certain subjects which would tend to re-
habilitate the agricultural industry and bring about
an expansion of international trade relations. Mr. Van-
namaker suggests the discussion at such a conference
of the following subjects: First -- Agricultural fi-
nance: Long term, short term and intermediate rural
credits outlining the most modern systems and best
suited to meet the varying needs of the agricultural
industry in all its varied departments; Second -- In-
ternational finance: All countries are interdependent
in international trade relations upon a system of inter-
national finance. Such a system of international fi-
nance should be guided and controlled by the leading
governments of the world and not by private internation-
al bankers; Third -- Marketing of staple farm products,
both domestic and foreign: The most efficient and eco-
nomic systems of cooperative marketing and distribution.
Transportation by most direct trade routes from countries
of origin to ultimate destination; Fourth -- Transporta-
tion and reciprocity: This is a matter to which the ut-
most consideration should be given, not only to econo-
mize the expense of distribution, but to establish trade
relations for the expansion of our surplus products;
Fifth -- Agricultural production: Representatives from
the more advanced agricultural countries could render
a valued service in giving special consideration and
discussion to the most modern methods employed in pro-
duction, fertilization and efficiency in the culture
and harvesting of staple farm crops. Especially would
this be advantageous as relating to grain and live
stock; Sixth -- World requirements and statistics: A
surplus of certain crops and shortages of others is
harmful to both the agricultural industry and consump-
tion."

Agricultural
Financing

The War Finance Corporation announces that from
July 10 to July 15, 1922, inclusive, it approved 43
advances, aggregating \$939,000, for agricultural and
live-stock purposes: \$57,000 in Colorado; \$20,000 in
Georgia; \$30,000 in Idaho; \$25,000 in Iowa; \$57,000 in
Minnesota; \$25,000 in Missouri; \$25,000 in Montana;
\$5,000 in Nebraska; \$21,000 in New Mexico; \$205,000 in
North Carolina; \$50,000 in North Dakota; \$3,000 in
Oklahoma; \$91,000 in Oregon; \$80,000 in South Dakota;
\$15,000 in Tennessee; \$95,000 in Texas; \$134,000 in
Wyoming. (W.F.C. press statement, July 17.)

Cooperation

"It has come to the ears of North Coast wheat dealers and millers," says *Commerce and Finance* for July 19, "that there is much dissatisfaction among farmers who two years ago joined the northwestern farm bloc under hope of greater profits on their crops, and that many will withdraw from the organization and go back to the old method of selling to private operators, disposing of their grain to any and all who have the cash. It is said that in Washington, Oregon and Idaho farmers have mortgaged their wheat this season in order to get free of ironclad contracts to which the shrewd organizers tied them, and that before the new cereal year is well started many more will be added to the ranks of the insurgents. But when many wheat farmers will mortgage their unmarketed crops in order to square themselves with the bosses of the bloc it is an indication, to the grain interests of the North Pacific, that a revolutionary recession is in progress, and that the pendulum is about to swing far in the opposite direction. Dairy farmers are now in their first real cooperative season, and there is nothing on which to base a forecast of its success or failure. Originating in a season of high milk prices, it is surmised that harmony will prevail to next fall. Some experienced milk, butter and cheese salesmen and managers have been secured to head this group and with a perennial shortage of raw products in the North Pacific territory the plan may work out. If it does, it will be the first of the North Pacific trinity to do so."

Deep Waterway

Manufacturers' News for July 15 says: "The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Auxiliary Association has been incorporated in Illinois for the purpose of conducting a vigorous campaign for the consummation of the proposed St. Lawrence route to the sea. The Association will obtain working funds by charging a small membership fee, and will work systematically to correct false impressions and statements, show up misleading propaganda and collect data that will justify, if more justification is needed, the demand for this waterway."

Muscle Shoals

Manufacturers' News for July 13 says in an editorial: "The proposed contract with Mr. Ford is embodied in what is known as the McKenzie bill. This contract does not require Mr. Ford to manufacture fertilizer in any specific amount or at any reduced price. It is very strange that Congress should give any consideration to such a proposition. The examination made by the Secretary of War should have been sufficient to satisfy reasonable men that there was nothing in Mr. Ford's proposal. Mr. Weeks said to Mr. Ford: 'Will you guarantee to continue to manufacture fertilizer during the life of the contract (the 100-year period)?' He replied that he would not. Mr. Weeks said in effect:

"You might stop the manufacture of fertilizer in five years, or in any time, to the great disappointment of the people down there." He said, "Of course, I am going to stop if I can not manufacture it profitably." Notwithstanding this plain statement on the part of Mr. Ford that he will not manufacture fertilizer at all unless he can manufacture at a profit, and, further, the fact that the proposed contract defines a reasonable profit at 8 per cent, is it not strange that members of Congress should give serious consideration to a proposal that means turning over to Ford property that actually cost \$106,000,000 or more, and binding the Government to expend \$50,000,000 more in building a dam in return for \$5,000,000?"

A New Orleans dispatch to the press of July 14 says: "The new rice crop and the foreign demand are now occupying the speculations of the local market. The local market is dead, there being no rough rice to move, and the domestic demand being merely nominal. Exports during the last week totaled 29,132 pockets, which is small compared with recent movements. Prices are unchanged.

A joint resolution was reported to the Senate and passed July 18 approving "the holding of a national and international exhibition in the City of Philadelphia in 1926 upon the Fairmount Park and parkway site selected by the Bicentennial Exhibition Association, and lands contiguous thereto that may be acquired for that purpose, as an appropriate celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence." (Cong. Rec., July 18.)

The Philadelphia Ledger for July 19 says in an editorial: "It must be frankly recognized that the election of Mr. Bok (to the presidency of the Bicentennial Association) and his acceptance is only a step forward and that there are several vitally essential things still to be settled. The first of these, of course, is the shaping of a financial program and the creation of a fund for current expenses."

The live-stock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association is sending out a questionnaire to determine the prices that are being paid locally for wool. These prices will afterward be compared with pool prices to ascertain just where the organized farmer stands on his pool. (I.A.A. News Letter, July 13.)

Section 5.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 19: Chicago wheat market dull and heavy with buying power lacking. Corn higher on smart covering and local buying largely influenced by strength in cash market. Chicago September wheat lower at \$1.11; Chicago July corn higher at 64 1/4¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.12 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.13 1/2¢; No. 2 mixed corn 63 1/2¢; No. 2 yellow corn 63 1/2¢; No. 3 white oats 36¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa 51 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas \$1.

Chicago hog prices opened fairly active, mostly 15 to 25¢ lower, medium to heavy butchers off more; closed mostly 25¢ lower, abattoirs off more; Bulk of sales \$8.40 to \$10.75; medium and good beef steers strong, others slow, uneven weak to 15¢ lower at \$8.00 to \$10.00; butcher cows and heifers steady at \$5.90 to \$6.85; veal calves weak to 25¢ lower at \$5.00 to \$9.75.

Virginia Eastern Shore potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl. in New York, Boston and Pittsburgh, reaching top of 4 in Chicago, nearly steady in Baltimore at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Eastern Shore Maryland stock \$3.25 to 4 New York and Chicago. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes, ranging \$2.00 to \$3.25 bulk per ear in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Chicago \$2.10 to \$4.25. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes, standards 45's, generally weaker at \$1.75 to \$2.25. Alberta peaches, Georgia sizes and bu. baskets, ranging \$2.75 to \$3.50. New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland Yellow Transparent apples generally \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bu. basket, reaching top of \$2 in Boston.

Bay markets quiet. Receipts increasing. Prices hardening in Minneapolis and Kansas City. Feed markets lifeless. Prices held firm by mills and jobbers. Rail strike considered bullish factor.

Spot cotton up 20 points closing at 22.54¢ per lb. New York July futures up 30 points at 22.26¢.
(Prep. by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	July 19	July 18	July 19-20
20 Industrials	96.69	96.53	68.21	
20 R.R. stocks	68.82	66.50	71.59	
(Wall St. Jour., July 20.)				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DAILY DIGEST
For Secretary's Office

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Section 1.

July 21, 1922.

Coal Strike
Situation

The appointment of a Federal commission to arbitrate the issues of the coal strike was forecast last night when telegraphic correspondence between President Harding and Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania was made public at the White House. The President intimated that such a commission would be comprised solely of representatives of the American public and would be vested with extensive authority. The original commission proposed by the President would have been composed of three representatives of the operators, three of the miners and five representing the public. Action will be taken by the President, it is understood, if it develops within a few days that the operators are unable to resume production. The indications up to this time have been that the miners would hold firm, and that without Federal intervention production on a basis sufficient to prevent a severe coal famine next winter would be impossible. (Press, July 21.)

Rail Strike
Situation

Hope that plans later may be evolved for a settlement of the railway strike was strengthened July 20, when Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and joint author of the Esch-Cummins law, conferred with a delegation of Eastern railway executives in an effort to bring about an adjustment between the rail heads and the strike leaders. (Press, July 21.)

Muscle Shoals

The rejection of the Henry Ford offer for Muscle Shoals and the enactment of legislation for the development of the war-built projects in Alabama by a Government-owned and Government-controlled corporation was recommended to the Senate July 20 by Chairman Morris of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (Press, July 21.)

Hague Conference
Ended

The conference on Russian affairs at The Hague was adjourned July 20 by the non-Russian commission, after it had adopted a resolution pledging every participating power to use its influence to prevent its nationals from accepting Russian concessions involving property formerly owned by foreigners. (Assoc. Pres., July 21.)

Business and Agriculture

The Farmer for July 15 says in an editorial on the business situation: "The most serious development of the past week was the evidence of a near collapse of the German Government and the headlong plunge of the value of the mark to a new low figure of over 550 for one dollar compared with slightly over four to a dollar in normal times. Until foreign political and financial affairs become more settled, export trade in wheat, corn, cotton, hog meats, lard and other farm products will be restricted. Besides Germany the countries most affected will be France, Belgium and Italy, which were counting upon large reparation payments to help solve their own financial woes. In the markets for agricultural products, heavy receipts of live stock and of dairy products have been absorbed in recent weeks at highly profitable prices, cost of feed considered, and the grains have held comparatively stable. The trend in the latter in the next few weeks depends largely on developments in export circles. The general commodity price level seems to be moving upward."

Canada Advancing Rail Fare to Farm Workers

The Canadian Government is lending the price of a railroad ticket to any workman who will go into the harvest fields during the next few weeks, according to Dr. B. C. Richards of Victoria, British Columbia, who is now in New York. He says that the crops are good this year and that the farmers do not look forward to any shortage of labor. (N.Y. Times, July 17.)

Foreign Competition in Meat

An editorial on "The Menace of Foreign Competition," in The Breeder's Gazette for July 15 says: "At irregular but frequent intervals a shipment of foreign meat is dumped into the New York market, finding its way into distributive channels, despite the heavy imposed of the emergency tariff. On one day recently 2,000,000 pounds of frozen beef, lamb and mutton were received from Argentina. Much of this meat is utilized for provisioning ocean steamers sailing from Atlantic ports, but it is required to pay the duty, and the mere fact that this is possible indicates that values of domestic product of similar type are relatively high. But for the emergency tariff it is probable that a large portion of the surplus beef and mutton production of the southern hemisphere would have found this market, imposing on domestic producers a severe penalty and encouraging rehabilitation of these industries. Until European purchasing capacity is restored this menace will exist."

Section 2.

July 21, 1922.

Live-Stock
Marketing

The I.A.A. News Letter for July 13 says: "With records of growing receipts from week to week, four units of the National Live Stock Producers Association are taking a prominent position in the live-stock marketing world. The Chicago and Peoria units, organized most recently of the four, are registering daily receipts which point to a high degree of success for these two associations. Both the Indianapolis and the East St. Louis branches have been gradually showing an increase in cars of live stock handled, until they now rank at or near the top each week at their shipping centers."

Packer and
Stockyard Ad-
ministration

An editorial on "Market Practices and Charges" in The Breeder's Gazette for July 13 says in part: "Essentials, so far as market agencies -- private, corporative or cooperative -- are concerned, are solvency and integrity. Heretofore the exchanges have been the sole regulators of commercial conduct at the market. The Packer and Stockyard Administration should not only fortify such regulation, but insure uniform practices, without which the producers' interests can not be properly safeguarded. Cooperative associations owing responsibility to reputable organizations will naturally possess integrity, but there is always danger of wildcatting in a sphere where half a century ago questionable commercial practices were common. Approximately \$4,000,000,000 worth of live stock changed hands at the terminal markets of the country last year, a volume that is not generally comprehended. The very magnitude of the traffic emphasizes necessity for adequately protecting the producer against possible irresponsibility on the part of agencies beyond control of either producers' or exchange organizations. The first step of the administration will be to prohibit what is known in trade parlance as the 'float' between market and producer, involving an amount running into several million dollars every twenty-four hours."

Potato
Trading

In an editorial on the revised potato grades, The Farmer for July 15 says: "The revised grades will not prove any more popular with the growers in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota than the old grades. They do not conform at all to the suggestions of growers of these States, presented at the grading conference at Grand Forks last spring by Mr. S. M. Dunton, manager of the Minnesota Potato Exchange, and Mr. Hugh J. Hughes, Director of Markets for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. Both Mr. Dunton and Mr. Hughes argued that the inflexibility of the old grades cost the growers of these three States many thousands of dollars last year. ... Older potato-growing communities, like Michigan, Maine, and Wisconsin, generally favor the present grades. Growers in these States have standardized more thoroughly their varieties and have better facilities for grading.

(Cont'd on page 4.)

Naturally they have found the grades more generally satisfactory. Their opposition to any weakening of the standards undoubtedly led to the strengthening rather than weakening of the new grades. Quality will be a decidedly determining price factor this fall. Production promises to be large and the trade will be critical of what it buys. The revised grades do not let down the bars in the least, and potatoes that can not grade U.S. No. 1 this fall are not likely to be in demand. The grower, whether or not he likes the grades, must make up his mind that he must pack his potatoes as the trade wants them packed, rather than as he would like to pack them. With heavy production promised this year, the trade is going to be very insistent on quality."

Potatoes in North Dakota

The Farmer for July 15 says, in an article by Berry H. Akers on the North Dakota potato exchange: "North Dakota will produce this year the largest crop of potatoes in its history. The acreage is estimated at 200,000 acres, compared with 120,000 acres last year. The tonnage to be shipped is estimated at 18,000 cars, compared with 10,000 cars last year and 1,840 cars in 1920. Growing conditions have been very favorable and the yields promise to be splendid. Marketing of this enormous crop promises to present several perplexing problems, as North Dakota is not prepared to handle such large tonnage. It is not equipped with sufficient local warehouses for grading and handling, nor sufficient farm storage, providing of marketing facilities not having kept pace with the increased acreage and increased production. Most of this crop, as a result, must be marketed direct from the fields."

Roads and Strikes

Manufacturers' Record for July 20 says in an editorial: "Every mile of good roads built strengthens the Nation against the evil influence of railroad strikers who seek to starve or to freeze the country into submission."

Griff on Oils

The Dairy Record for July 12 says: "It seems to be conceded that the claim is fallacious that oils used for manufacturing soaps do not compete with the oils in this country, and it is certain that the United States does produce all the vegetable oils which are needed at any time for most of the soaps, and most if not all of the different kinds of soaps, that are made or needed in this country. This leaves the contention of the soap lobby based only upon the price they will have to pay for their oils, so that the members of the Senate are squarely between the issue as to whether they wish to protect the interests of several million American farmers who produce cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya-bean oil, flaxseed oil, sunflower oil, pork, beef and

dairy products or the interests of a few hundred soap manufacturers that want to make a few cents additional per pound by buying cheap cocoanut and soyabean oil to increase their profits on soap."

"Buying in wool has reached a lull, but this has not resulted in easing of prices to any extent, and though the peak in primary markets seems to have been reached, the finer grades are all holding firm. It is reported that in the West some 90 per cent of the new wool has been taken, holders having received almost their own prices, but they are finding little demand for what remains. The lull is blamed on midyear dullness, the extended holiday and bad weather." (Commerce and Finance, July 12.)

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Pacific Rural Press for July 15 says in an editorial: "The most clear token of the movement of farming toward the business basis upon which all its industrial, social and individualistic advancement must rest is the recognition of it by the general government of this country. It is toward this end that the co-operative farming organizations of California, which are now spreading throughout the country, have been tending for the last twenty years. It is fortunate that at this time we have a representative of agriculture in the administration at Washington who has not only an agricultural point of view but a heart in farming, in which he has taken a practical part and to which he has broadly ministered from his youth up. . ." Following an outline of the organization of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the editorial continues: "The diagram which Secretary Wallace asks us to consider shows that his undertaking is nothing less than a comprehensive, systematic and well sustained undertaking to provide farming a solid business basis and to equip farmers with accurate and demonstrable data for their producing and selling operations comparable with that which manufacturers and traders depend upon for success in their several activities. There is, of course, too much detail in the elaboration of the great plan to admit of analysis in this connection, but we may frankly say that we do not see how any fact, principle or method essential to successful production, marketing, financing, etc., in the best possible ways, under the conditions prevailing at the time, can get away. It is impossible to picture the contrast which will arise when this Bureau of Agricultural Economics gets all its drawers full of exact and classified knowledge, between the old farming system, under which the farmer was not supposed to know what his crops were worth and the new system of farming. . . ."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 20: Chicago wheat market dull early with prices steady but was strong toward last and closed around best prices for day. Foreign markets showed unexpected strength and export sales seaboard estimated around million and quarter. Corn firm and advanced early on big export business yesterday and continued strength in cash market but profit taking toward last brought about reaction from high points. Exporters again in market and took half million cash corn. Chicago Sept. wheat higher at \$1.12; Chicago Sept. corn higher at 64 3/8¢. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.12 7/8; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.15; No. 2 mixed corn 63 3/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn 63 1/2¢; No. 3 white oats 56¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa 51 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas \$1.05; No. 1 dark northern wheat in central North Dakota \$1.20 3/4.

Chicago hog prices opened steady, closed strong, bulk of sales \$8.35 to \$10.75; beef steers fully steady at \$7.90 to \$10.00; butcher cows and heifers \$3.90 to \$8.85; feeder steers \$5.65 to \$7.75; light and medium weight veal calves \$18.00 to \$19.50; fat lambs \$12.25 to \$13.50.

Potatoes firm with gains of 10 to 25¢ per bbl. Virginia and Maryland Eastern Shore Irish Cobblers mostly \$3.50 to \$3.75 eastern markets. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.65 to \$2 per 100 lbs. New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, \$1.50 to \$1.65 f.o.b. shipping points. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons irregular, ranged in New York \$175 to \$300 bulk per car, Philadelphia \$175 to \$375, Pittsburgh \$250 to \$360, and ruled \$250 for 30 lb. melons in Boston. North Carolina Green Meat cantaloupes standards 45's slow and dull in eastern markets at \$1 to \$1.25. Georgia Elberta peaches, sixes and bu. baskets, \$2.75 to \$3 in leading city markets. Early eastern apples, various varieties, ranged \$1.50 to \$1.75 in eastern markets.

Closing prices 92 score butter: New York 36¢; Boston 36 1/2¢; Philadelphia 36 1/2¢; Chicago 34¢.

Prices at Wisconsin Primary cheese markets July 19: Flats 19 1/2¢; Twins 18 3/4¢; Daisies 19 1/4¢; Double Daisies 18 3/4¢; Young Americas 19 3/4¢; Long-horns 19 3/4¢; Square Prints 20¢.

Spot cotton up 1 point, closing at 22.55¢ per lb. New York July futures up 2 points at 22.28¢. (Prop. by Bur. of Agric. Econ.)

Industrials and
Railroads

	Average closing price	July 20	July 19	July 20-21
20 Industrials	96.76	96.69	68.11	
20 R.R. stocks	86.60	86.82	71.90	

(Wall St. Jour., July 21.)

